

**WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.**
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A simple line drawing of a bicycle, shown from the side. It has a large front wheel, a smaller rear wheel, a handlebar, a seat, and pedals. The drawing is positioned to the right of the text.

CONDUCTED BY
KTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELY

TWO ANNAS

MARTIN & CO
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN E

The Company pays all incidental expense
The Company pays you on maturity of
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE
For all particulars and forms apply to
BRUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.

D. I. Khan	Karachi	Kahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujra	Lyallpur	Singhar
Hapur	Lahore	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security..

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agents.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to the

DES RAJ MEHRA,
MADRAS.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Narsari, Moh. Dabhoi, Surat, Botad, Patan, Amal.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on

term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and in

Interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.. Interest on application.

C. E. RANDLER

C. M. HANDELS,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square,
London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES. Bombay

Amara	Bahrein	Bahrah	Bahrah City	Authorized Capital	22,000,000
Baghdad	Calcutta	Bombay	Paid-up Capital	2,899,500	
Bombay	Colombo	Hillah	Reserve Fund	2,268,000	
Calcutta	Mosul		Reserve Liability of Shareholders	21,935,000	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hackett, Esq., Chairman,
 Sir J. Leach Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Bomarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans

and Credits granted on approved security and
very description of Banking and Exchange
Business undertaken. Purchases and sales
of British and Foreign securities effected on
usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and
interest and dividends collected for clients.
H. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sri. Bannikrishna Chinnappa

On Taxation Company, etc.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance at
lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary,
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
OF

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance
Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is a
Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. Ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Chief of Agents, or The Secretaries.

D. SEN & Co., 309, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee, Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

**GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL
DRUMS.**

In our factory, Galvanised
petrol-drums of double seams
Anchor Brand Buckets, etc.,

etc., are manufactured by
machinery worked by
Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited

MUSAJI VALIBHOY
PATRAWAL
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER
Apply to Dr. A. P. KOTHARE, Madhav
R1801

WANTED—A TYPIST also knowing Gujarati. Apply with copy of testimonial stating salary required to Box No. 7363, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1832

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN to work for a couple of hours daily. Apply Box No. 7373, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1819

**WANTED—For a Mill in Decan, two ASSISTANTS in the Spinning Department, state age, previous experience, salary expected and caste, with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 7367 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C11298**

WANTED—By European Firm, capable INDIAN SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Must understand commercial phraseology and filing. Apply immediately to Box No. 7377, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1807

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarathi. Terms favourable. Apply personally to B. WALKER, Secretary, The New Sports Ground, opposite Parthana Samaj, Gurgaum, Bombay.
R1785

**WANTED—(1) An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, quick in preparing elevations and half inch and full size details of buildings. (2) A SURVEYOR, experienced in measuring lands and buildings and in estimating. Apply with testimonials to PIROJSHA D. SHIROFF, I.C.E., of Abdullah B. Esmerghoum, A.R.I.B.A. (Ind.), "Sardar Mansion", 70, Apollo Street, Fort.
R1796**

SITUATIONS WANTED.

**A HINDU GENTLEMAN, with 10 years' experience in accounts lines, as mill storekeeper, bank head clerk, sales clerk of an English firm, also typist, open for engagements. Can organise any business. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7377, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1737**

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

**CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Newly built, built, BLOOMING and SHOPS for Parsis and Europeans at Susek Road, Beryulla. Apply ALIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
R1832**

**TO LET—In Medow Street, furnished small OFFICE ROOM, suitable Share Brokers, immediate entry. Box No. 7376, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1825**

**TO LET—Large Airy FLAT, near Imperial Bank, Fort, excellent locality, best opportunity for Banks, big Offices or Shop. Apply Box No. 7373, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1816**

TO LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorpdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 5000 cotton bales in such. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESAVJI HIRJI BHOUJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
C11184

**CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET from 1st December, BLOOMING and SHOPS for Parsis and Europeans at Susek Road, Beryulla. Apply ALIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
R1831**

**FLAT at Gandevi for Hindoos—Six commodious living rooms, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen, store room, bath, separate servants' staircase, motor garage. Apply Box No. 7378, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R11240**

**TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or small factory, attached to the Hind. Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C11186**

**PALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors. In one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, entrance Bulwer Bunder near Metro Station, entrance in AMARJATA BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at reduced rates. Apply personally, daily.
R1741**

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

**VERSOVA—Valuable site 2657 square yards, near the sea. Good well and fruit trees. Rs. 10 per yard or near offer. Apply Box No. 7338, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1722**

**LONAVLA—Three furnished BUNGALOWS, charming situation, Rs. 15,000 per acre. Vacant land with large well. Rs. 2,000 per acre. Apply Box No. 7339, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1723**

**LONAVLA—Magnificent property, beautiful house and grounds, seven bed and dressing-rooms, extensive outhouses, garage, etc. Municipal water laid on also three acres of land. Rs. 15,000 or near offer. Further particulars from Box No. 7337, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1721**

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases: marasmus, cholera, epilepsy, dysentery, asthma, insanity and Female Complaints, etc. etc. etc. All correspondence strictly confidential. Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Agari Street, Kalyadvi, Bombay.
R11028

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CANOE VICTORIA by Windover at Mr. Jinnab Bar-at-Law Bungalow Parvati Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars, Apply G. P. DESOUZA, Gwalia Bank Road.
R1802

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.
R1807

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

**LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets various varieties Rs. 2; 12 packets young Crottons Rs. 2; 12 packets grafted mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. d. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10477**

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. etc. Subjects—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
R1832

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—"WAYGOOD" LIFT 6 cwt. D.C. in perfect working order. Write Box No. 7361 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1783

**SPECIALLY FOR KHADI—Power looms for weaving Khadi 22in. good as new, price Rs. 100 each. Please write or see CHIMANLAL SHAH, Orient Hotel, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.
R1826**

**SPECIAL—Banks, Office, Mills, ponds and supplies. Apply SHIVLAL KUMJI & CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building.
R1808**

FOR SALE—VERTICAL ENGINE-BOILER 6, 10, 12 H.P.; Lancashire Boiler 300 and 24ft.; 12 H.P. Crossly Oil Engine, Lathes, Sawbenches, Pumps, etc. M. H. DINSHIA & CO., Green Street, Fort.
R1815

WANTED to purchase large quantities of Inchona Febrifuge. Apply stating rates to DEOSI RAJA, 41, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta.
T R1648

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good Insurance, Industrial or any paying side lines for an influential and energetic firm in Madras. Best references. Apply L. K. T. MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
R1816

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woolen tweed similar to Scotch or in any shade 7 1/2 yards by 24 inches. Rs. 11 samples for 4 a.s. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embossed or antique design. Rs. 12. R. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
R1493

THE E. B. BUTTON MFG. CO., undertake wholesale and retail orders for Mother Pearl and Horn-Buttons of many descriptions. Special concession in prices offered to large buyers for the winter. Good commission allowed to lady or gentlemen canvassers. Samples and particulars on application with 12 stamps to the Head Office at Faridabad, Decca. (Bengal).
C11795

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO KHADI AND DHOTAR BUYERS Best stuff, hand-woven guaranteed, moderate rates. Special concession to merchants. Goods pressed to sample. Large stock in hand available at THE SHREE LAXMI WEAVING WORKS, Raipur Road, Glauch's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
R1873

HOTEL.

**175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self-correcting, visible, compact, durable. List price Rs. 250. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Second-hand and Rebuilt typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churahoe Street Fort, Bombay. Phone 6939.
R1722**

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used, 125
Empire 2, latest, very bright, 140
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy, 220
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used, 220
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy, 220
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 100, 5, 240, Rebuilt, 260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt, 260
Remington 10, Visible, 150, 225, Brief, 210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy, 260
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt, 300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable, 230
Best Quality Ribbons, Carb. and other pairs.
NICHOLS & COMPANY, Typewriter, 23, Perta, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay.
R1721

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASTHMA.

I HAVE always assured and guaranteed permanent cure of chronic Asthma. For patients' satisfaction, names and addresses of hundreds already cured are at disposal. Write for further particulars to Box No. 7336, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1717

SANTINIKETAN.

STUDENTS who wish to join the above institution either in the school department or Vishwabharti classes, should apply immediately to the Rector. Term begins from the 15th Pous (26th December). New admissions taken only up to the 29th Pous (10th January). A limited number of girls will be admitted from the next term. Prof. SYLVAIN LEVY'S lectures begin from November 15th. Research students who wish to join his classes should apply immediately. C11218

THE MOGUL LINE

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD AND THE ARAB STEAMER, LTD., JOINT SERVICE.

THE S.S. "JEDDAH" or another first class steamer is intended to sail for Mauritius from Bombay via Karachi about the 10th November, 1921, with cargo and passengers. For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Managing Agents, 40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1921
C11174

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Ordinary Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of the Liquidators of the Company, Messrs. MULJI B. BARBHAYA, MULRAJ KHATAU, Liquidators, Bombay, 21st October, 1921.
C11165

MULJI B. BARBHAYA, MULRAJ KHATAU, Liquidators. Bombay, 21st October, 1921.
C11165

NOTICE.

WITH a view to promote the cause of Education among Hindu Females, Her Highness the Maharani Chinnabai Saheb Gokhade, C.I., of Baroda has founded a Trust and in pursuance of the terms thereof Scholarships as mentioned below are to be awarded in the manner and under the conditions laid down in the said Trust Deed or that may in future be laid down by the Founder herself or by the Trustees appointed under the said Trust Deed to Hindu Female Students studying in the Educational Institutions of the Bombay Presidency or of the Baroda State which have been approved by the said Trustees:

16 Scholarships—Each of Rs. 5 p. m. and tenable for a period of three years to be awarded to deserving Hindu Female Students studying at any institution imparting Anglo Vernacular Education.

8 Scholarships—Each of Rs. 10 p. m. tenable for a period of four years to be awarded to deserving Hindu Females studying at any High School Training College, School of Arts, Medical School, Nursing Class, or Professional Technical or Industrial Institutions.

5 Scholarships—Four of Rs. 25 each and one of Rs. 30 p. m. both tenable for a period of 5 years to be awarded to deserving Hindu Females studying at any institution imparting instruction in any profession, trade or business approved.

Hindu Female Students desirous of availing of this splendid opportunity laid before them by Her Highness the Maharani Chinnabai Saheb Gokhade should send their applications to the undersigned through the Principal or Headmaster or Head of the Institution where they are studying within fifteen days from the date hereof. On receipt of such applications the trustees will distribute the Scholarships according to merit and under the conditions laid down in the Trust Deed.

The conditions under which the said scholarships are to be ascertained by a reference to the undersigned.

SHARADA MEHTA, Secretary, Shri Maharani Chinnabai Trust Fund, Baroda, 26th October, 1921.
R1812

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.

HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

48 x 78 in. 48 x 96 in.
Re. as. p. Re. as. p.
White 1 0 0 1 12
Red and Ash 1 14 0 2 6
Grey, Fawn Strawberry 1 8 0 1 6
Grey, Blue, etc.

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHECKERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 2-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purposes.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT, 17, Chattri Gali, Post No. 2

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cycles, motor, or, lorry, please register same before Friday, at 5 p.m., at the AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gwalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of metal for the roads noted below:

1. Shahapur Khutal.
2. Khadi Parali.
3. Kalva Belpur.
4. Bhayander Thana.
5. Bhayander Kachimira.
6. Dosa Chinchani.
7. Kalyan to Malej-ghat.
8. Kalyan to Kharat.
9. Jambul Mohli.
10. Bassein Ambadi I and II Section.
11. Virar Agashi.
12. Bassein Nirmal.

The supply must be completed before 31st May, 1922. The details regarding the terms on which the supply is to be made, can be obtained in the Undersecretary's office at Thana, during office hours. The tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, District Local Board, Thana, and must reach him on or before 15th November, 1921. Earnest money at 5 per cent. of the estimated amount should accompany the tenders. If the tender is accepted the tenderer will have to deposit money as security deposit at 10 per cent. The District Local Board is not bound to accept the tender and no reasons will be given for rejection of any tender.

(Sd.) D. K. AGASHE, Executive Engineer, District Local Board, Thana, 17th October, 1921.
THANA.
C11237

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

LANDED PROPERTY AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD, DANA BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1921, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) MESSRS. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in virtue of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1853 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioners, the undermentioned very valuable properties and plots of land on the premises:

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhanubhai Umrigar and Ardesir Umrigar leaseholders on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described and on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the piece of land firstly hereinafter described and on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the piece of land firstly hereinafter described and on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJI COWASJEE & CO Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE. Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentors Messrs. Haji Abdullah Haji Kassum of Jakaria Musjid.
1 case 8 pieces Fancy Suiting Cloth.
1 case 10 pieces Fancy Suiting Cloth.
1 case 10 pieces Fancy Suiting Cloth.
By order of the Bank concerned.
5 cases Coloured Alpaca.
1 case 69 pieces coloured Sateen Cloth.
2 cases Blank key about 250 shors.
5 cases Brass.
5 cases Earthenware.
2 Bales each 50 bundles Woolen Bunting Cloth each 300 books copperplate White, Red and Green 104 inch by 41 inch.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJI COWASJEE & CO Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE. Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:

A large quantity of brass zinc, lead, aluminium and gun metal pigs, cups, nickel, brass scrap, brass, copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents, I. P. files, Inner, Walls and in 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921

in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.

To-night Wed. Nov. 2nd at 9-30 p. m.

THE GREAT DALY THEATRE SUCCESS.

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."

Booking at Messrs. S. Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"

Featuring the Beauty-Heroine

MARY MILES MINTER

A tale of a Pretty Girl who disarms a callous crook by her Innocence and Beauty and reveals herself as a dancer possessing the graces of a PAVLOVA.

Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures

They are as Good as the Best shown in Bombay.

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AND

THE EMPRESS

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"THE SON OF TARZAN"

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COME AND SEE

THE GREAT & SMASHING

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A PATHE MASTERPIECE DRAMA

NICK WINTER

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The most powerful detective adventure full of mystery! Romance! Thrills!

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

NEXT WEEK

For women, Men will Die!

For Gold, Men will Dare;

For Diamonds, Men will turn the World!

Then come and see—

"THE EMPIRE OF DIAMONDS"

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

PRICES as USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

FOR 3 DAYS !!

A Whole Complete Serial in a nut Shell !!

TO-DAY—TOMORROW—AND ON FRIDAY

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present

"MYSTERY OF THE 13"

15 EPISODES IN JUST 3 DAYS !!

A Regular Feast of the Movies, For the Patrons of the

GLOBE

on the 2nd 3rd and 4th November

on Wednesday Thursday and Friday

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present

the powerful Serial.

"MYSTERY OF 13"

Featuring the celebrated Star

FRANCIS FORD

Five New Episodes will be screened

Every Day.

on WEDNESDAY—Episodes 1 to 5

on THURSDAY—Episodes 6 to 10

on FRIDAY—Episodes 11 to 15

Thus the whole Serial will be finished

in three days only.

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45, and

10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

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Sandhurst Road.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Bengal Sweets

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IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti)

Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and

Sandesh of Varieties.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Many other choicest and palatable

varieties.

No fresh recommendation

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Catering undertaken for

Evening Parties,

At Homes, Dinners,

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We guarantee purity and freshness

at moderate price.

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Bengal Sweet-Meat

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63, Sandhurst Road

Opp. Parakh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU A

HEN-PECKED HUSBAND?

We hope not! But still you MUST see

THIS EVENING—AND THIS WEEK

The Charming Society Drama The Messrs

K. D. and Brothers are offering you!

"Every Woman's

Husband"

5 Reels—5,000 feet, starring the ador-

able frolicsome Cinema Beauty

GLORIA SWANSON

Dedicated to all Married Couples who are

blessed with Meddlesome Mothers-in-law!

IT'S A PICTURE IN A THOUSAND!

Let every married man or woman—let

every boy or girl about to marry—study

this Drama and digest it. It is full of

pathos, full of frolic, brimming over with

earnestness!

"Every Woman's

Husband"

Note—At the behests of the patrons Messrs.

K. D. and Brothers have decided to

postpone the exhibition of this

Fatty million Dollar Comedies at the

West-End Cinema till Fatty Ar-

buckle completely exonerates him-

self of the charges against him.

In order not to disappoint their patrons,

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have specially

selected one of their glorious Jungle com-

edies which will be released for the first

time in Bombay.

From To-day at the West-End:

THE BIG SHOW

A 2-Reel Comedy de luxe! Steering

wild animals!!

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and

10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE PATH SHE CHOSE

A Universal Photodrama

featuring

ANNE CORNWALL

The pretty little girl of the slums want-

ed real happiness, not the cheap tawdry

thing her sister had found. The struggle for

decent, self respecting womanhood forms

a real plot of this photodrama. Laura

chose the primrose path. Her sister Vir-

ginia chose the hard and narrow road. The

contrast of their ideal is the moral of this

drama.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

Popular Prices.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD

A FEW PAGES FROM

THE PARSII STATUE

BOMBAY.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitoes Rs. 1-3 per box

A. H. NABER & CO.

Princes St., BOMBAY.

Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

SUREKHA-HARAN

SUREKHA-HARAN

SUREKHA-HARAN

SUREKHA-HARAN

BY

THE MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.

The pictured version of one of the

sublimest chapters of Mahabharat, replete

with mystery and mysticism of the East.

Shakuni, the sly minister of Kuravus

with a view to enlist the help of Yudhis-

htra had arranged to bring about a marriage

between Surekha, the daughter of Balram

and Lakshmana the son of Duryodhan.

Shree Krishna frustrated the arrangement

with the aid of Gatokatcha and his

Rakshas is depicted in this super pro-

duction.

Brilliant Photographic Effect

Novel Tricks & Illusions.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Holidays 5-30 Extra Show.

PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 28th Oct. 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool

Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. 8,000

Sales of East Indian .. 100

Imports .. 100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:

Egyptian F. G. E. Spot .. 12 72

Sakos .. 23 50

New York, 11 a.m. .. 10 09

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. 18 93

New Orleans 10 a.m. .. 18 50

Jan. .. 18 78

May .. 18 08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 28th Oct. 1921.

Months .. To-day's Price.

Oct. .. 12 73

Nov. .. 12 73

Dec. .. 12 73

Jan. .. 12 15

Feb. .. 11 90

Mar. .. 11 90

April .. 11 75

May .. 11 50

June .. 11 37

July .. 11 37

Aug. .. 11 37

Sept. .. 11 37

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 28th Oct. 1921.

Months .. To-day's Price.

Oct. .. 12 48

Nov. .. 12 20

Dec. .. 12 10

Jan. .. 12 10

Feb. .. 11 80

March .. 11 79

April .. 11 69

May .. 11 60

June .. 11 47

July .. 11 36

August .. 11 36

September .. 11 36

Tease—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 28th Oct. 1921.

Months .. To-day's Price.

Oct. .. 21 05

Nov. .. 21 05

Dec. .. 21 05

Jan. .. 21 05

Feb. .. 21 05

March .. 21 05

April .. 21 05

May .. 21 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 28th Oct. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good .. 8 15

" " Fully Good .. 8 90

" " Fine .. 9 15

M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good .. 9 50

" " Fully Good .. 10 25

" " Fine .. 10 50

M. G. Broach, Good .. 11 30

" " Fully Good .. 11 55

M. G. Scinde, Good .. 8 03

" " Fully Good .. 8 78

" " Fine .. 9 03

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 28th Oct. 1921.

Total Actual Export .. 31,000

" Forwarded .. 31,000

" Imports .. 31,000

" Stock .. 3,200,000

Actual Weekly Sales .. 33,000

Printers' cloths .. 44

Water Twist .. 1/10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 29th Oct. 1921.

Total in Sight .. 3,435,000

Egyptian Visible Supply .. 420,000

East Indian .. 125,000

American .. 4,607,000

Other .. 314,000

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

1-30 p.m. Bombay, 29th Oct. 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic .. 1-4 3/8

Bank Demand .. 1-4 13/32

Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s .. 1-4 7/8

Fos. Demand .. 360

American Dollars .. 379

Hongkong Dollars .. 207

Shanghai .. 309

Japan .. 176

Singapore .. 171

Market—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

Brass Rates.

6-30 p.m. 29th Oct. 1921.

Bazaar Terms.

Ready .. Rs. a. p.

Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 .. 80 0 0

Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. 80 0 0

Wheat, Karachi Bangle .. 85 0 0

Rapesed, Brown Delhi .. 10 0 0

Rapesed, Brown Cawnpore .. 10 0 0

Rapesed, Yellow Cawnpore .. 11 0 0

Linseed, Brown Bold .. 10 12 0

Linseed, Brown Thin .. 9 14 0

Teelseed, White 85-15 .. 73 0 0

Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. 67 0 0

Teelseed, Black .. 65 0 0

Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 .. 62 0 0

LONDON TOPICS.

PREMIER AND CONFERENCE.

PRIME'S TOUR.

TRANSATLANTIC AERONAUTICS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 6. According to what I hear, it is more than doubtful whether the London newspapers are correct in their very definite assumption that Mr. Lloyd George will not attend the Washington Conference. There are certain possibilities, less probable now than an Irish conference has actually been arranged, which might have made such a visit impossible, but it is a fact that the Prime Minister is extremely anxious to attend personally at Washington, if it be only for the opening proceedings, as in Mr. Brand's case also, Mr. Lloyd George regards the Washington Conference as of paramount importance, and would wish to avoid any suggestion of slighting America's role as moderator in world politics, and is anxious to return the good will shown by ex-President Wilson's visit to Europe, which owing to his predominant personality on this side of the Atlantic, he is best able to do. My impression is that unless absolutely fatal obstacles present themselves, Mr. Lloyd George will shake hands with President Harding at Washington.

ERRATIC PRICES. There are signs, small at present but full of significance, that the days of the profiteering retailer is over, and the chief of them is the extraordinary confusion one finds in certain trades. An incident which occurred to a friend living in the country outside London illustrates this tendency. He wanted a small quantity of straw for a dog kennel, and sent his garden boy with a shilling to a neighbouring farm. The lad returned staggering under a load of three trusses, which cost a few months ago from six to eight shillings, and reported that the farmer had been unable to sell his stacks at auction, so was getting rid of it at any price. This means that the middleman as being eliminated, and the process extends to other trades, as an experience of my own shows. A stores just opened in London, which has been advertising extensively, was unable to give me any price list for poultry houses and garden appliances. "Here is our latest catalogue. Deduct anything from 20 to 30 per cent. from list prices, and you will be somewhere near it."

BREAKING THE RINGS. This firm was new to the lines about which I was inquiring, and its stock had been bought at the new prices. In the building trade there are also some concerns here and there which are outside the combines, and it is possible to get some materials below pre-war prices. One I know of is run by an ex-Merchant Service Officer, who spent his war gratuity money in buying up Government surplus. Now his stock is nearly exhausted. He is replacing it with new material, and is doing a tremendous trade in corrugated iron, cement, hard core, and numberless materials needed by builders. His show-room is an open field and his managerial office a Nissen hut. The rings which have managed to keep prices up are being shattered by these enterprising individualists, and firms which have conformed to the orders of the combines are breaking away. The result is an amazing conflict of prices, and with a little trouble the buyer can get glass and timber and ironwork at half the price asked by the big concerns.

D'ANNUNZIO IN LONDON. D'Annunzio, the Italian poet and firebrand, as the Government terms him, is again in the limelight, and is likely to be a good deal talked of in the next few weeks. It is not generally known that he has very intimate associations with London, having at one time been engaged to a London lady. He possessed for some years a house close to Sloan Square Station—a very remarkable dwelling, filled with wonderful objects that he had collected in various quarters of the globe. Afterwards these treasures were removed to the house he built in Paris. His celebrated gold fish was purchased in London, and on its death was accorded a gorgeous funeral, while the poet composed an ode to its memory. At the time he lived in London the poet was accustomed to walk about clad in very unconventional attire, much to the amusement of the small boys of the neighbourhood and the scandal of the elderly ladies, who considered his costume rather inadequate. For a long time he discarded shoes and stockings and affected a pair of glittering sandals.

MODERN YPRES. When the war was only just over, and enthusiasms were high and memories keen, it was understood that the epic ruins of Ypres would remain for ever undisturbed as a souvenir of twentieth-century civilisation and undying valour. But an ex-Serviceman friend, who fought and wrought and thought in Ypres in the big years, tells me different. He has just returned from a three weeks' tour in the Belgian battle area, and among other things he explored the old Flemish Capital. It is almost as greatly changed, he says, from what our men remember it in 1915; as it was changed in 1918 from what the Belgians knew in 1914, before the German batteries literally pulverised it. About a half of it has already been rebuilt in an improvised style. The Cloth Hall ruins, such as they are, are now masked in scaffolding. The rampart dug-outs, where brave headquarters and the R.E.'s lived are gone, and civilians are in residence under permanent arches. The chaos of ruination is being cleared up rapidly and the historic spots made new and unfamiliar. The trenches where our best and bravest died are vanishing, and another Ypres, quite unlike either the old historic capital or the modern Ypres of the war is mushrooming into stucco and lath existence.

TROUBLE WITH THE DOCTORS. There is every prospect of a serious controversy between the Government and the

doctors over the decision of the Ministry of Health, that the capitation fee of eleven shillings per patient is too high for panel practitioners. Sir Alfred Mond wants to reduce it by eighteen pence, which would mean about £75 a year difference to those working right up to the maximum number of patients allowed. The doctors are much incensed about this proposal, and all sorts of suggestions are being made for medical reprisals. But it has to be remembered that, in spite of the big outcry with which so many medical men greeted the panel project at first, most panel doctors are making quite a good thing out of this class of work. Some of them and the panel pay far the most remunerative part of their practice. A suggestion which to the layman sounds a good one is that the system should be altered; and that, instead of the doctor being paid so much a head for each patient in his list, whether actually receiving treatment or not, the payment should be for each actual visit, the State contributing two-thirds and the patient one-third. This would act in restraint of abuse, either by the doctor or the patient, and would enable freedom of choice as to medical attendance to be restored to the panel public. Sir Alfred Mond is very determined over this question, and apparently sure of his ground, but the medical men are mobilising for war on the grand scale.

FLYING TO AMERICA. One of the most ambitious commercial aeroplane ventures is now being discussed by a syndicate that has at its command available capital enough to start a South American republic. In the past it has always been lack of sufficient capital that has hampered the development of aviation, and this new syndicate is determined not to make a start unless ample funds are available. An International service is contemplated, but the most novel project is to moor floating docks every thousand miles, equipped with directional wireless, and to make use of giant seaplanes with twin engines and automatic landing gear, and two pilots. The scheme is at present only under discussion, but it is so far advanced that one of the technical experts is at present touring Europe making a close study of commercial aircraft used in every part of the world.

AN UNFORTUNATE PRINCESS. The statement that Princess Philipp of Coburg, a daughter of the late King of Belgium, is being prosecuted for obtaining money from an opera singer under false pretences, will once again draw attention to the extraordinary life-story of this noble lady. There was, at one time, a probability—almost a certainty—that she would marry into our Royal Family, for Queen Victoria, remembering with sentimental interest that Leopold I. of Belgium had suggested the match between herself and Prince Albert, listened willingly when "Spadebeard" (the nickname of Leopold II.) suggested an alliance between his daughter and the late Duke of Clarence. It would have necessitated a change of religion on the part of the Princess, but Leopold did not dream of consulting her on the matter. However, there was a hitch, and in a fit of pique the King married his daughter to Philip of Coburg. The match was literally a failure from the first, for the sensational flight of the bride on her wedding night was soon whispered around every court in Europe. She was persuaded to return, but her subsequent love affairs are a matter of history.

THE RIBBONED RINGLET. The very latest evolution of the bobbed tresses mode (writes a lady correspondent) reintroduces the Victorian side ringlet, coyly tied up with a ribbon bow, which should match in hue the ubiquitous head necklace—incidentally an increasingly beautiful and a correspondingly costly ecstera of the toilette do soiree.

The new fashion in coiffures demands that the hair be only demi-bobbed, which, being interpreted, means bobbed in thick wavy masses over the ears, with the ribboned ringlet bien en evidence, the rest of the hair being coiled in a Grecian knot just above the nape of the neck. One trembles to think how far the temerity of the generously proportioned, middle-aged lady will lead her, but there is no denying the beauty of the mode when adopted by one of its loveliest advocates—Lady Diana Duff-Cooper.

I understand by the way, that the creative enthusiasm of the most exclusive modistes has already been intrigued by the marvelous gown Lady Diana is to wear in her first film, "The Glorious Adventure", which is to be produced in colour, and that in mode are long will reflect certain charming sartorial characteristics of the golden days of Nell Gwynne, adding to Lady Diana's laurels as a premiere arbitress of fashion.

A TREVE VIGNETTE. The arrival of the last of the W. A. C.'s back from France and the final disbandment of these war-time women's corps, which did such magnificent work all through the long years of agony, recalls the finest tribute I know to what most of us regard as the finest women's service of all, the gallant, unselfish, hardworking, patient little V.A.D.'s.

In his preface to Mr. Granville Barker's book on the Red Cross in France, Sir Frederick Treves wrote: "One little episode that I saw in France will remain in my mind as the embodiment of the spirit of Red Cross work. A V.A.D. was holding a cup to the lips of a dying man. Looking at her with a dim curiosity, he asked faintly, 'Where do you come from?' 'I come from home,' she replied. 'A smile spread over his face, and in a while he was dead. Such was the secret of his last pleasant thought—she came from home.'

THE LAST "HERETIC." The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Theistic Church conceals a very interesting piece of theological history. This Church was the outcome of the deprivation of the Rev. Charles Voysey, Vicar of Heston, Yorkshire, who was tried before his Bishop (The Clergy Discipline Act had not then been passed, and ecclesiastical charges were heard before the Bishop and not by the Chancellor of the Diocese as now) and found guilty of heresy. He appealed to the Privy Council, but the appeal was dismissed. He then decided to found a Church according to the views he held, and as a result the Theistic Church came into being. His case excited immense controversy throughout the country, one of the most keenly interested being Mr. Gladstone. At the commemorative service held to mark the jubilee of the Church, the formula was conducted by the Rev. Charles Voysey, son of the man who was deprived.

VISCOUNT GREY CONDEMNS THE COALITION.

MILLIONS WASTED.

JUMBLED AND CHANGING OF POLICIES.

IRISH PARTNERSHIP PROBLEMS.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon on the night of the 10th October, made his first political speech since his retirement in 1915. He spoke at Berwick-on-Tweed in support of the candidature of his old colleague and friend Mr. Walter Runciman. Lord Grey, who received a great welcome, said the last election was going to be no guide to the coming election. He perfectly understood the feeling of the country at the last election, but the next election was not going to be fought on a war issue. It had got to be fought on the issues which had become plain since the war, and confidence must be given or withheld as far as the Government was concerned by their judgment of the Government had conducted the affairs of the country in time of peace.

The Coalition Government, justified for purposes of war, had found itself in time of peace without any settled policy. They had gone from one policy to another. There had been on every subject almost a jumbled and changing of policies which had impaired public confidence and had among other things, been exceedingly costly, as in the case of Mesopotamia and Russia, while money had been spent unnecessarily, running into some hundreds of millions, on other matters.

CABINET BLUNDERS. Dealing with Ireland, Lord Grey said he was glad the Conference was going to meet. He hoped it would be a success; but it was well that we should be quite clear in this country, that the Government should know, and that the Irish delegates should know, what the public opinion of this country really thought. He knew of nothing more painful than the history of the dealings of the Government with Ireland in the last year or year and a half.

The Government, the majority of which were Unionist, had passed a measure which they themselves showed went further than Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and were now proposing something which, if it became effective, would sweep away every vestige of the Union from which their party had for so many years taken its name. But in unpleasant contrast to Gladstone's Bill of 1886, the far-reaching offer which the Government had made to Ireland had so far not produced any response of reconciliation.

How did it come about? It came about partly because the Government would not make the offer sooner. "I am not quarrelling with the offer the Government has made or the Conference," said Lord Grey. "I am glad they have arrived at that point. What I object to is the road by which they have arrived at it. Could there be a worse preparation of the ground for getting your offer accepted?—and that is one of the great difficulties ahead of the Government. They would not make this offer until they had tried the policy of reprisals and until it had failed. Now there is danger in that; for this reason."

"The policy of the Government having failed, the people with whom they are going to negotiate have a sense of victory, and in a sense it is perfectly true, for what has failed is the reprisal policy which, in tactics and strategy was bad in a word was wrong in operation futile, which deserved to fail."

"But the Irish delegates are not dealing with the British Government. They are, in truth and reality, beginning to deal for the first time not with the particular policy of the Government but with the public opinion of the British people, and one of the dangers is that the representatives of Ireland should force negotiations to a point at which the British people should really believe that their self-preservation is in danger. If that point be reached, then I see no prospect of a successful issue of the conference."

"I do not mean to assume that it is probable the conference will fail. On the contrary, though I cannot profess to say I understand all the working of the Irish mind, if the thing is properly handled there must be a good prospect of success. Only let us be quite clear as to what we are prepared to give as a settlement and do not let us use language which is likely to prejudice the chances of the settlement being accepted."

"I should like to put all sentiment aside. Let us put this question of Dominion status as a business arrangement between the two peoples." He was not quite sure the public realised what Dominion partnership has come to mean. Great Britain had been giving up some of her own independence in order to make Dominion partnership a real thing.

Take foreign policy. There could only be one foreign policy for the Empire, but precisely because there could be only one policy the Dominions were called into consultation and foreign policy was now only arranged after consultation with the Dominions. "Are we prepared to take Ireland into the partnership on precisely the same terms as the self-governing Dominions are in?" asked Lord Grey. "I believe it is the only solution for Ireland or for us." (Cheers.) "There, again if that be the solution at which the Government is aiming, we must again have the consent of the other Dominions. You cannot bring a new partner to the Imperial Council Board on the same terms as the other partners without having the good-will of the other partners too very likely that has been secured. I have no doubt it can be secured if it has not. But let us bear in mind that we have got also to make it a real partnership."

UNDIVIDED NAVAL DEFENCE. Was it possible for Ireland to come in on the same terms as the self-governing Dominions? Was it consistent with the safety

of Great Britain? On that he had one stipulation to make.

"As regards self-governing Dominions which are on the other side of an ocean, it is possible," he said, "to have separate naval bases with separate naval staffs and separate naval authorities. But I am quite sure that Great Britain and Ireland, situated as they are, cannot make the naval defence of either island safe unless that naval defence is under one authority. "It would have to be a condition of any arrangement that there was agreement with the Irish Government on that point of naval defence which the naval authorities considered safe and efficient. So far as I can see, the Government are quite alive on that point and will have the opinion of the country behind them. Subject to that, I believe the solution is to be Dominion partnership as other Dominions have it. But you must let us talk about it in language which we do not use to other Dominions."

The great difficulty the Government laboured under was that it had impaired the public confidence. It was quite true that a partitioned and a divided Ireland would not realise Irish aspirations. It was equally true that any attempt to coerce Ulster would fail. It would not only fail, but it would also lead not merely to civil war but also to race war, and it would also mean religious war. Any attempt to coerce Ulster was bound to fail. The aid of Ulster must be won by the rest of Ireland by consent.

GOVERNMENT INSTABILITY.

In closing, Lord Grey said that what had made the Government lose the confidence of the country was their instability of policy. There was no lack of ability in the government but there was nothing more dangerous than great ability and extreme instability. He hoped that at the next election we should get back to a more normal state of affairs. Referring to unemployment, he said the only permanent remedy for unemployment was good trade; but he did not think we were slapping in the right direction in that matter. He did not believe that the nationalisation of industry was going to improve matters at home. The "Daily Mail."

INDIAN SEAMENS UNION.

This is a Union consisting of the Saloon Crew of the P. and O. B. I. and other lines. It is registered under the Provident Insurance Act V. of 1912. A general meeting of the members was held on the 22nd of October 1921, at the offices of the Union, Fere Road, Bombay. There were present the Board of the Union, the salaried officials of the Union and over 500 members. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.

On taking the chair as President, Mr. Baptista explained to the members that under the Rules of the Union, the Supreme Power was vested in the members assembled at a General Meeting. The Executive of the Union was the Board appointed by the general Meeting of the members. The present Board consisted of:—
HE PRESIDENT—Joseph, Baptista, **ICE-PRESIDENT**—Dr. Cosmas Fernandez.

TREASURER—The Rt. Revd. Mons. L. C. Pera, Vicar General, and Auxiliary Administrator of the Diocese of Damann.

MEMBERS—Dr. L. Monterro, and Dr. S. Noronha, (who was co-opted upon the resignation of Dr. T. F. Coutinho).

The Board consists of Honorary Members exclusively. They receive no honorarium, no fees, no payment whatever in any shape or form. Their work is absolutely honorary and voluntary. Mr. Baptista emphasized this fact as the former officials were all salaried men selected generally from seamen themselves. The former President and Treasurer of the Asiatic Seamen's Union used to be paid Rs. 150 a month each.

Under the Rules, the Board is empowered to engage the requisite staff for the Union. In pursuance of this power the Board appointed Mr. L. A. Salazar, M.A., L.L.B., Secretary (not full time) on a salary of Rs. 120 a month and Mr. R. Alphonso, Assistant Secretary on a salary of Rs. 120 a month with an allowance of Rs. 30 a month as delegate. He is a full time official. Besides him there are clerks and runners. The salary of the staff is Rs. 750 a month. The rent of the office is Rs. 250 a month. It is a heavy rent but considerably less than Rs. 750 a month which the Portuguese Seafarers Union used to pay. Since the amalgamation of the Portuguese and the Asiatic Unions larger and better situated offices became imperative.

Though the monthly expenditure was heavy the finances of the Union were at present in a very satisfactory position. Since the present Board came into existence and was elected by the members at the end of March 1921 the total income of the Union was Rs. 17,557-2-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 8,727-2-0 leaving a net balance of Rs. 8,830-2-6 for the six months commencing from 1st April to 30th September. During the 20 days of the month of October the income was Rs. 1,866 and the expenditure was Rs. 293 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,573. All this money with the exception of Rs. 500 is deposited in the National Bank of India, in the names of President, Treasurer and Secretary. No money can be withdrawn without the signatures of two of these three Trustees. The expenditure includes the rent, the benefit accruing to members upon death, namely Rs. 75 to be given to nominees or relatives. Twelve members of the P. and O. Branch died within these seven months. The amount in the bank on 22nd October including the balance of the Portuguese Union available at amalgamation is Rs. 12,566.

The total receipts of all the branches from April to September were Rs. 17,557-2-0 and the balance now remaining after deducting expenditure is Rs. 8,830-2-6. The great problem of the Union is the unemployment of the members. During the Great War there was a great demand and the Goans responded magnificently and earned the thanks of Government. But the rivalry of British seamen and Trade depression have driven many out of work necessitating a self-denying ordinance among members. This self-denial is exceedingly commendable but there are a few black sheep who endeavour to go out of their turn by hook or crook. Loyalty to one another among the members is indispensable. With the great problem of the Union, the loyalty assured the role of turn-out can be effectively enforced. The next desideratum is the co-operation of Companies Captains,

Opinions of the Day.

The Indian Fiscal Commission. "Amrita Bazar Patrika." "Ditcher" in "Carnegie" has not been slow to discover the weak joint in the Commission's armour and to begin his attack with characteristic vigour. He examines the personnel of the Commission and describes the "rank and file" as "a job lot of protectionists, fair-traders, and cranks with just one theoretical economist to serve as a tentative beacon in the encircling gloom." And, strange as it may appear "there is not a single representative of the agricultural interest among the twelve apostles chosen by the Secretary of State for India." Then he goes on to say:—

In all seriousness I may be permitted to ask if the fatal omission to which I have drawn attention is to be attributed to a contempt of the sleeping giant, or to the constitutional blindness of Mr. Montagu of the real crux of the fiscal position in this country? It is true that Mr. Mant, I. C. S. an experienced Punjab Revenue Officer represents the Government of India. It is a plausible proposition that he will fight tooth and nail for the community from which the Government derive a great portion of their income. Granted! But that does not affect the issue. The question at issue is not Protection or Free-Trade, or Imperial Preference but fair-play between the industrialists who have captured the tabernacle of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and the agriculturists who are cooling their heels in the outer court of the Gentiles."

Sir Harcourt Butler's Speech.

"The Leader." While it may not be strictly accurate to say that the Government has followed a policy of repression, it cannot be claimed that its officials have always shown wise self-restraint and have not in a number of cases displayed repressive tendencies. There has been laxity in controlling them and some bad cases of miscarriage of justice and abuse of authority have taken place which have produced a very unfavourable impression on the public mind. Recently there was the case of Dr. Abdul Karim at Benares who has been punished for an act which cannot be regarded as criminal. The Magistrate at Bulandshahr distinctly abused his authority in getting an accused in a political case slapped in open court. The frame of mind of the Magistrates who administer justice is not generally judicial and this is mainly due to the fact that they combine in themselves judicial and executive functions. The people have lost faith in the administration of criminal justice, especially in political cases, and the Government is held responsible for every miscarriage of justice. There can be no substantial improvement in the situation unless the two functions are separated. The root of the evil lies in their combination. It is unthinkable that any officer who discharged purely judicial functions could have ordered the beating of an accused as happened at Bulandshahr. Disparagement.

"New India." Those who would attempt to deny the right of India to be represented at the Disarmament Conference at Washington, will do well to bestow thought on the report of an interview with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, appearing elsewhere in our issue to-day. The discussion on the disarmament question has mainly centred around the problem of naval organisation, with the result that other aspects have not received sufficient attention. There is already a strong popular movement in India for the reduction of military burdens, which, as Mr. Sastri has said, "are already heavier than we can bear."

Perhaps, it will take a considerable time for India's neighbours, like Afghanistan, to enter into the spirit of the proposal for disarmament, but that cannot be a valid argument against the reduction of excessive military expenditure. Any proposals for disarmament made at the Washington Conference will receive the earnest consideration of the people of India, and may prove very helpful in the task of reducing our military burden. Few countries have as great a right to be represented at the Conference as India, and it is very satisfactory that such representation has been secured.

Cartoons.

"Bengalee." Comic cartoons or pictures have been, till supplanted by the Cinema in recent times, the sources of harmless diversion in western countries from a long time and artists, like Cruikshank in England, secured a world-wide reputation. Such pictures have been the pre-runners of journals like the "Tunch," which cater for the recreation of the reading public. We are glad to observe that a young Bengalee artist promises fair to be the pioneer in the field of Fine Arts, which has been, hitherto unexplored in our province. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ganguly has given proofs of real original talent in the cartoons which illustrate the gradual evolution of a young under-graduate in the domain of love. The subject of this admirable series of cartoons is a young man who is a B. A. student and has an aversion to all docile husbands. He is about to marry and declares to his friends that he will never be henpecked, but after a short time he gives up his B. A. examination because he is satisfied that the degree has no value at the time. B. A. is marriage. There are some twenty-five pictures illustrating the progress of this young man in the field of love, and each one of them is marked by ingenuity and a sense of true humour. The emotions, natural to every stage, are faithfully depicted in the faces of the characters. The volume will prove to be a source of innocent mirth and diversion and our young friends, who are about to marry, will receive many valuable hints from the cartoons. The get-up of the volume does great credit to Mr. Sisir Kumar Mitter, the proprietor of the publishing firm. It is admirably suited, both as regards form and contents as a wedding present.

Shipping Master and Brokers. The Union have had occasion to complain of men being employed outside the Union in a few cases on the P. and O. line, but Mr. Baptista confessed that on the whole he had received cordial support and so far as the Brokers are concerned he had absolutely no complaint.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Southey Mills, the Currimbhoy Mills, Engham Bazaar Mills, the Crescent Mills Co., and the Pearl Mills, 137, Esplanade Road, 4-15 p.m. 4-20 p.m., 4-25 p.m., and 4-35 p.m. respectively. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Parsees' meeting at the Allbless Bungalow, address on "The Rights of the Parsi Panchayat as Trustees and those of the Parsi Anjuman," FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

Second I.L.B. Exam. Results, University Hall, 6-30 p.m. Late Sir M. Mehta's Sixth Anniversary celebration, Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The steamer "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Disturbances.

DEATHS.

DUBASH.—Mr. Kewasjee Dadabhai Hormasjee died at Paris on the 31st October, 1921. Uthman ceremony on Wednesday, the 2nd November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time). At his "Palanqui" Bungalow, Napean Road, Malabar Hill.

BILLIMORIA.—Mr. Moanunji Pestonji Billimoria, Station Master, Dabholi, died on Friday afternoon, the 28th ultimo. R1599

SUFI NIBS.

We have received a box of "Sufi Nibs" from the Manager Abul-Hayat Pharmacy, Pindi Bahaudin, Peshawar. The Nibs are claimed to have been made in India.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA. The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. K. Sanket, to preside.

P. M. MEHTA ANNIVERSARY. Under the auspices of the Parsi Bahayra Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday the 4th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the anniversary of Pherozshah Mehta.

AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Bahayra Sabha there will be a special meeting for Parsis at the Petit Hall, Poona, on Sunday the 6th proximo at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the Sixth Anniversary of Pherozshah Mehta, when Mr. Ghansavali Bhattar will preside. Drs. Gure and Kulkarni, Messrs. Pocha, Bhargava and Swamiji will address the meeting.

ASSAULT ON A TRAM DRIVER.

On Monday night at about 10 p.m., tram-driver No. 232 was taking tram No. 193—194 from Parsi Station to Jacob Circle when near Dholi Khadola a dumb boy attempted to board the car but he fell down. This incident drew a mob of couple of hundreds who pulled the driver down and assaulted him. The driver was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

CHRISTIANITY AND SATYAGRAHA.

Mr. T. T. Rutliman states that Dr. Her Zacharias Ph. D. who dresses like an Indian and in Khadi gave an address on the above subject, under the auspices of the M. C. A. City Branch, Poona, on the 28th inst. During the course of his remarks, he said that truth was superior, and the Christians must therefore be Satyagrahis. Unfortunately many have after power and wealth and disregarded the command on the Mount which was a statement of fact and not promises. That was the fundamental reason of all wars. Then he referred to the passive resistance of the Ghandis during the war and after paying a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, admonished his audience to stick fast to truth. He hoped that like Moses of Yore, the two Israelites at the helm of affairs in India, Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading, would deliver this country out of bondage.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BAG.

One of the familiar appendages of the school-boys—and also many girls—in Bombay is the leather or canvas bag, hung across the shoulder, for carrying books and other educational requirements for the day's work. There are on sale all kinds of these bags—most of them made in Japan or other foreign countries, but quite unlike those that the Hindu-Muslim-Tahirees, Parsis, Bombay, have lately introduced. On the bag is represented in bold and clear relief a Hindu boy, Khaddar clad, spinning on the "charkha"—the symbol of the Satyagraha. A Muslim boy—also clad in Khaddar, sitting by him, alternately watching the spinning or reading up his lessons. The idea of the design is distinctly good, and will not fail to appeal to the little ones. A bag like that will serve a double purpose; while it comes handy for the little boy or girl to carry his or her school equipment, it also serves to stimulate patriotic feeling early in their youthful career and instil in their minds the fundamentally essential unity of Hindus and Muslims.

PARSEE PUNCHAYAT TRUSTES.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT ALLBLESS BAUG.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. K. K. Sanket, B.A., L.L.B., there will be a meeting of the Parsis at the Allbless Bungalow, Churny Road, to-day at 6-30 p.m. when Messrs. Farooqui, Kewasjee Dadabhaiji, Solicitor, K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, and Manekshaw Dadabhaiji will speak on the Rights of the Parsi Panchayat Trustees and those of the Parsi Anjuman.

CORONER'S COURT.

CHRISTIAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Peter & Co. 150 who was found lying at Tulsii Pith Road, De Lisle Road on Monday morning with his throat cut. The enquiry was conducted by G. I. P. Railway Workshops. He was last seen on Sunday. He kept four razors in the house. He had no trouble and enemies. Further enquiry was adjourned.

BANIA GIRL'S FATAL FALL.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a Bania girl (15) residing with her husband Daya Kasevan, a Share broker at Vithalwadi who fell into a well adjoining her house at 8-30 p.m. on Monday morning. The jury returned a verdict that Monghal died by drowning in a well but there was no evidence to show whether that was accidental or suicidal.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 2, 1921.

MAKING HISTORY.

*When law can stop the blades of grass from growin' as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer-time
their colour dare not show,
Then I will change the colour, too, I
wear in my caubeen,
But till that day, please God, I'll stick to
wearin' o' the Green.*

These concluding lines of an Irish ballad called "The Wearin' o' the Green" (the shamrock is regarded by the Irish as their national symbol and is worn by them on St. Patrick's day)—for the singing of which Irish boys were sent to prison during the days of the Easter Rebellion in Ireland—typify an important aspect of the proceedings in the Khalikdina Hall at Karachi, which we cannot dignify with the description of a judicial trial—namely, their tragic futility. The report of our correspondent regarding the summing-up of the Judge, the verdict of the jury and the sentence was received too late in the office to permit of comments in detail. One conclusion, however, is irresistible to any one who has followed the history of the arrest and prosecution of the "Illustrious Seven." And it is this that never before in the history of British rule in this country justice was mocked as in this case from its inception to its end. And the grim irony is that the prosecution was launched with a view to vindicate the majesty of law because the ex-Chief Justice of England was anxious to avoid extra-judicial methods and to let the ordinary law of the land have its course.

Not to speak of the unjustifiable procedure adopted to arrest and detain Maulana Mahomed Ali at Waltham, the whole trial, as Dr. Kitchlew in his address to the jury showed, was a farce, the proceedings in the lower court being so illegal, irregular and unconstitutional that the court could not commit or punish the accused. To make the matter worse, the Sessions Court not only did not perform its duty of seeing if the proceedings of the lower court had been legal and regular, but contributed its own share in making the trial a farce by allowing the addition of new charges. But there is no need to labour this point. The issue in the case was a foregone one and the Government of Bombay who, "with the concurrence of the Government of India", launched the prosecution, had left no doubt about it. In announcing their intention to prosecute the accused they made this appeal to the public: "Government are confident that all loyal citizens

will unite in condemning and combating attempts upon the allegiance of the army." The appeal was as unfair to the accused as it was undignified and amazing. It is the first principle of criminal law that every man is innocent until he is proved to be guilty. The Government of Bombay had prejudged the case merely because they had decided to prosecute the accused. Who will deny that this appeal was not calculated to prejudice the Courts which tried the accused? How is it possible for any fair-minded person to have any doubt, in view of this appeal which took the guilt of the accused for granted and condemned them before trial, that the conclusion in the case was regarded as a foregone one? It is true the accused have been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy, but for any Court or jury to have convicted men like the Brothers Ali and their co-accused, who fight in the open, of conspiracy would have been to bring themselves into ridicule. All the accused, except Shri Shankaracharya, have been convicted of the remaining charges. These are very grave charges. They involved, above all, a question of religion. In any other country but India men thus charged would be tried by a jury of their own peers who were capable of realising the significance of the issues involved. The accused have been found guilty by a jury which consists of not a single Muslim. The main argument of the accused was that they had acted according to their conscience, fully believing that in so acting they obeyed a higher law than that of man. We do not say that in deciding on the validity of such defence in a country which contains non-Muslims as well as Muslims, the jury should be composed entirely of Muslims if the requirements of the principle that a man should be judged by his peers are to be satisfied. But we ask the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England if there should not have been at least a fair proportion of Muslims on the jury and if in his own country he would have regarded the conviction of an Englishman in the manner in which the six Muslim leaders have been convicted, as a just one. So much for the verdict and the judgment.

As for the policy of the prosecution, Lord Reading, we trust, has learnt, by the course which events have taken since the arrests, that he could not have been induced to sanction a greater political blunder. Dr. Kitchlew, in addressing the jury, contended that there was no divorce between the element of religion and the Indian Penal Code. He quoted, in support of his contention, the following words of the framers of the code:

"The principle on which this Act is based is that every man is suffered to follow his own religion and not to insult the religion of another. All such conditions apply with peculiar force to India. If the Hindus and Muslims know that Government is interfering with their religion, there would be dissolution of society."

Whatever the merits of Dr. Kitchlew's contention, is there any doubt that the entire Muslim community has regarded the prosecution as an interference with its religion? Even a staunch Co-operator like Mr. Bhurgri was moved to condemn the prosecution and to warn Government that hundreds would be prepared to follow the Ali Brothers to jail. Nay, the whole country wholly supports the Muslims and has been stirred to its depths as it never was. Was it politic, we ask, to launch these prosecutions? It was not only not politic but it was most inopportune. The Turkish situation, thanks to the prowess of the Kemalists, was taking a favourable turn and the Ali Brothers who, as the elder of them told the jury, had struggled, in spite of difficulties of which the Government who are out of touch with the people, have had no idea, to help Mahatma Gandhi in avoiding Ireland in India, would have been Lord Reading's most powerful allies in securing a just settlement of the Khalifat question. Instead Lord Reading, without meaning it, chose a course, which though it has entailed imprisonment on the Brothers and their companions, has endeared them to their co-religionists and fellow-countrymen more than ever before, has earned an international repute for them, has helped the cause of Islam and Turkey and of India by drawing the world's attention to it more prominently than any propaganda would have done—and has made history for India, Islam, nay, for the world. For, who knows if this most historic trial in the annals of modern times will not effect a profound change in the codes of law of all civilised countries, asserting and vindicating once for all and unequivocally the supremacy of God's laws over man's laws so that henceforth humanity will never witness the tragic anomaly—which has hitherto continually mocked our "progress"—of a man or woman being sent to jail for daring to act in accordance with the dictates of his or her conscience? What greater service could man render to his fellow-creatures than to help in bringing about this con-

summation? What greater satisfaction could he win for his own soul? The Ali Brothers and their companions have rendered this service and have richly earned this satisfaction. The country can best express its gratitude to them by carrying on their work without swerving for a moment from its fundamental feature—non-violence.

INVESTORS AND INDUSTRIES

The presidential speech delivered at the ordinary general meeting of the Stock Exchange held last week makes very interesting reading and contains some instructive observations regarding the condition of industrial investment in this country. The chairman has naturally taken the opportunity to discuss the Fiscal Commission as well as the reorganisation of the Stock Exchange in this premier investment centre of India. His optimism about the future of the principal industry on this side is based upon orders booked by mills for months ahead as well as on the continued impetus of the Swadeshi movement. These factors, in spite of the world-wide depression, help to continue the unbroken prosperity of this industry. The Chairman, however, was justified in sounding a note of warning against that section of the operators who avail themselves of the technical facilities provided by the rules of the Stock Exchange to manipulate the market in their own favour and thereby frighten away the genuine investor. There is no doubt that the cotton mill industry is prosperous. But there can also be no doubt that the recurrence of events in which a group of a few powerful financiers are able to create corners in one or the other scrip of important mills,—thanks to their exclusive information, but more often to their connections with the agents, or the banking facilities they enjoy,—is bound to keep off ordinary savings from being invested in this industry. Any natural expansion of the industry will not, in consequence, find solid financial support. The Chairman in another part of his speech touched upon the possibility of the Fiscal Commission suggesting further duties on imports of foreign cotton goods and upon the resultant increasing prices leading to further expansion in this industry. But no such expansion can take place, and no relief to the consumer need be expected as a result of internal competition and increased production—so long as the entire cotton mill industry is controlled by a score of prominent men, who can make the rest of the market dance to whatever tune they are pleased to call. This fact, might, we are almost afraid, furnish a seemingly unanswerable argument to those philanthropists who are bound to make a great parade before the Fiscal Commission of the interests of the consumers. It is, we admit, an arguable proposition that we are living at the mercy of not more than fifty individuals, who, if they chose, might, to-morrow syndicate the entire industry of cotton mills, and charge what price they please for the output. To these people the dread of foreign competition may not unreasonably be considered a wholesome stimulus for the public weal and if the Fiscal Commission is induced to remove this stimulus, the country may have to suffer in proportion. We do not entertain such misgivings; not, however, because we have unreasoning faith in the public spirit of our industrial magnates. We rather confess to a sense of shame because the Bombay mill-owners have not risen above the narrow-minded commonplace opportunism of making the country's cry their excuse for private gain. But much as we deplore this, we trust those who appear before the Fiscal Commission will not ignore this obvious possibility, and will not fail to suggest remedies of a possible evil in the shape of price-control or co-operative competition. In any case, there is no call to construe the Chairman's remarks into a negative of the fundamental principle which all witnesses before the Commission must hold before them; no portion of the raw material need be exported from this country which could well be manufactured within the country, and in the absence of which foreign manufacturers are to that extent usurping the home market. No room should be left for foreign manufacture to supply any portion of our home demand which might well be supplied by home production.

The note of caution struck by the Chairman of the Stock Exchange was still more appropriate in regard to other industrial securities. For nearly a year now we have had a continued slump in new ventures; and, judging from the share market quotations, the newer industries have entered that period of hard probation in which their future will be determined in proportion as they succeed in keeping their head above water at present. The genuine investor has burnt his fingers and will not return until those who

survive the present slump are able to show safe—not "cooked"—balance-sheets which can bear reasonable criticism. The share market rules have to be formulated with much greater care in this department than perhaps in the established case of cotton industry. The Chairman alluded to the rumoured intention of Government about taxing the Stock Exchange operator. We cannot say if the Government would be well-advised to seek to penalise a possible speculator, and end in effect by frightening the general investor. Until the details of the scheme are known, it would be useless to offer any criticism, beyond merely observing that the admitted fact of heavy speculation in the share market, while offering a just excuse to obtain some relief for the general tax-payer through a specially high assessment on the speculative gains, if only they could be definitely ascertained, constitutes at the same time a serious warning to the taxing authority against the grave risk of having its whole object frustrated by the tortuous devices of experienced gamblers. But whether Government succeed in reforming the share market by special taxation or not, their primary duty of protecting and encouraging newly-started industries is too clear to be mistaken, and it is to be hoped Government officers appearing before the Fiscal Commission will be definitely instructed not to lose sight of the real Indian interests in their excessive zeal for the solidarity of the Empire, even while the authorities of the Stock Exchange are concerning measures to present reprehensible speculation.

Notes of the Day.

One More Farce.
The trial, with its sequel, at the Punjab High Court, of Private Chaffee of the Devonshire Regiment on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt to a villager by shooting, constitutes one more farce of "justice," which must make all Indians despair of obtaining any reparation for any wrong done to them by a member of the "ruling" race. The soldier was accused of deliberately shooting at the villager, because he was remonstrated with for picking up a lamb belonging to the villager and his companions. The accused attempted to make out in his defence that the shooting was accidental, but he did not deny that he aimed his gun at the villager "with the intention of frightening the Indian." The prosecution was conducted in a most light-hearted fashion, the Government Advocate describing the shooting as "a regrettable incident" and giving it as "his private opinion" that the picking up of the lamb, which eventually led to the quarrel and the shooting, was only in joke. The jury, of course, under the privileged circumstances in which the law places European accused before Indian courts, declared the prisoner, by a majority of six to three, to be "not guilty". It was open to the Judge to refuse this majority verdict and have a fresh trial ordered, but Justice Le Rossignol appears to have taken the view that the prisoner had suffered enough while under detention and discharged him. But his lordship addressed some remarks to the prisoner, which go to show that the Court did not accept the story of the prisoner's innocence. Here is what his lordship said:

"The Jury by a majority have brought in a verdict of not guilty on both counts. I regret to say that I do not agree with the verdict of the majority, and I think you may consider yourself extremely fortunate. I also think it a very great misfortune that such a verdict should have been brought. However, I do not propose to discharge the Jury because I do not think any object will be obtained by ordering your retrial before another Jury. You have had all the anxiety of this trial and for these reasons I direct that you be acquitted."

We ask the ex-Chief Justice of England how long scandalous perversion of justice of this type is to be tolerated in this country.

The Difference.
A local morning contemporary published yesterday the following "special" cable from London:—

London, October 29.—At a meeting of the British Empire Union at the Central Hall, Westminster, unemployed indulged in wild demonstrations of hooliganism, defying Lord Derby and Sir Ernest Wild, the Chairman.

There were scenes of the utmost disorder. "Squeakers" and police whistles were used by the demonstrators to add to the din. There were loud catcalls, and "stink bombs" were in general use.

The uproar commenced when Sir Ernest Wild described Sir Edward Carson as an outstanding and lovable figure. There was an interchange of "compliments" in the gallery, and soon a free fight developed. A woman rose and screamed against the stewards ousting ex-Servicemen.

Then the organist struck up the National Anthem. The majority of those present in the hall rose to their feet, but the rest stormed and howled, and a man climbed the organ and tore down the Union Jack and trampled on it.

The police eventually arrived and ejected the rioters, and when order had been restored the meeting proceeded with its business. We are afraid the "prolonged scenes of disorder" at the Central Hall, will, to quote the language employed by this journal in another connection, "considerably vibrate in the eyes of His Majesty's Govern-

ment the value the resolu-

tions adopted at the meeting might have possessed" and to the claim of the unemployed in England for relief at the hands of Government. The disrespect shown to the Chairman in particular is most reprehensible.

The Governor Above Criticism!
If the ruling of the President of the United Provinces Legislative Council that the Governor's speech is not open to discussion is permanently upheld it will raise the Governor of an Indian province to a status higher even than that of His Majesty the King. His Majesty's speeches, both in and out of Parliament, can be made the subject of discussion and criticism in Parliament, but, according to the President of the U. P. Council, Sir Harcourt Butler's utterances are above criticism! The President has ruled thus because, according to him, first, Sir Harcourt's speech, unlike that of His Majesty, is not composed by His Ministers and he alone is responsible for it and not his Ministers. Secondly, it seems, the Council rules, as they stand at present, make no express provision for the discussion of the Governor's speech and without such provision the members have no right to criticise him! Such an interpretation of the rules has been made only in the United Provinces. In other provinces the Governor's utterances both inside and outside the Council have been made the subject of comment. Whether there is an express provision or not for discussion of the Governor's speech and whether that speech has been composed with or without the knowledge and concurrence of his colleagues, so long as the Governor is not a mere figure-head but an active member of the Government his actions and speeches should be open to discussion and comment. Otherwise, he may as well shut his mouth and reduce the opening and closing ceremonies of the Council to the level of the dumb show of a Chinese magician. If there is anything wrong with the rules of the U. P. Council, the members should take the earliest opportunity to amend them with a view to removing the invulnerability of the Governor's speeches.

Pro-Official Reporters.

The "Tribune" writes:—
"We purposely retained the first paragraph of the Associated Press telegram from Karachi regarding the 'Leaders' trial, dated October 25, because it was one more illustration of the fact, to which we have more than once called attention, that certain Associated Press representatives do not know that their business is to state facts and not to make comments. 'The accused in the sessions trial,' said the telegram, 'have adopted the illogical attitude of claiming the right to have every respect shown to them, while refusing to show respect to the court themselves.' The representative, like all others, was at perfect liberty to think what he pleased of the conduct of the accused, but we put it to him that while reporting the trial on behalf of newspapers of all shades of views it was his clear duty to keep his personal feelings and views apart, and to confine himself to a mere statement of facts as they happened in court. In the present case, the expression of opinion indulged in by the correspondent was only a weak paraphrase of what the Judge himself said to the accused more than once, and the correspondent had no reason to imagine that the readers of the telegram would attach greater weight to his opinion than to that of the presiding Judge." This is, of course, not the first time that the representatives of Associated Press have betrayed pro-official leanings.

A Common Script.

Those interested in a common national script for India, and their number is increasing day by day, will find much food for thought in the article in the October number of "The East and the West" on "Chinese National Phonetic Script" from the pen of Sir Walter Hillier. The article throws a flood of light on the difficulties the Ministry of Education had to face before its attempts were crowned with success. Besides the dialectical differences the problem of a common script in China was much more complex and difficult than it is in India. The writer of the article says: "When it is realised that the Chinese written language has existed in its present form for more than a thousand years, and in earlier modifications of the form, ever since China possessed a written language at all, the startling nature of this change becomes apparent. The Chinese written language consists of more than 13,000 separate ideographs, or 'characters', no two of which are exactly alike, a knowledge of anything from 5,000 to 10,000, according to degrees of scholarship, being necessary for anyone who claims to be a man of letters. Moreover, this written language is distinct from the spoken one and is practically never used for recording ordinary speech." The new Chinese alphabet consists of 40 symbols which, singly or in combination, will reproduce every sound in the Chinese language. In India no new script is required to be invented. The Urdu and the Devanagari scripts which are used in the major part of the country, have stood the test of time and afford the facility of fast writing. It would be quite a bit beginning in this direction if the people speaking Telugu, Tamil, Canarese and a few other languages current in the southern parts of the country were made to realise the advantages accruing from the adoption of a common script. As the vernacular languages of the South are fast assimilating the Sanskrit literature, Devanagari, in our opinion, will best suit this purpose. Like the Chinese people we may also hope to establish in course of time a common standard of pronunciation and thus stereotype the language and do away with the dialectal differences. A common language is one of the foremost needs of awakened India. The example of China will be found encouraging to those who are working in this direction.

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS.

UNIONIST MOTION IN PARLIAMENT.

"NOT A VOTE OF ENSURE."

LORD CECIL'S AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 1.

Prior to the opening of the momentous debate in the House of Commons, a section of the Unionists questioned the Premier as regards alleged interference with the property of the loyalists in the south of Ireland during the truce.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that every complaint of that kind had been discussed with the appointed Unionist representatives. He had received no information that persons had been threatened with death since the truce unless they cleared out of Ireland. The Government was giving the southern loyalists all protection possible.

The debate on the Unionist motion opened in tense atmosphere. Public galleries were crowded. Mr. Lloyd George was cheered by the crowd as he left Downing Street and he received an ovation from the Coalitionists as he entered the House. The Speaker at the outset ruled out of order Lord Robert Cecil's amendment deploring the Government's policy during the last three years, but deprecating severance of negotiations with Sinn Fein.

Mr. Grettton, introducing the motion, was received with prolonged and desultory cheers and cries from Labour members referring to his association with beer industry. Mr. Grettton thanked the Government for providing an opportunity for a long-overdue debate (Unionist cheers), and denied that the motion was a vote of censure. Its object was, he explained, to ascertain the position, but, if the Government were determined to regard it as a vote of censure, the Unionists were not going to run away from their convictions. (Cheers.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MORE INSERTION IN AGRICULTURAL AGENDA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 1.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference has approved of the joint resolution of the British, Dutch and Italian Governments that the regulation of hours of agricultural labour should be inserted in the agenda of the future session.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

COLONEL RAWLINSON RELEASED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 1.

Constantinople.—A naval wireless reports that Colonel Rawlinson and other British prisoners in the hands of the Kemalists have been released.

EUROPEAN WAR DEBTS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gideon Murray, Sir Robert Horne stated that Government was not communicating with the American Government regarding the cancellation of European war debts and he gathered from the Press that no economic questions would be discussed by the Washington Conference. He declared that public discussion of these questions tended to create rather than to allay difficulties.

TONNAGE RETURNS -- 1921.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SLUMP."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 1.

The annual report of Lloyd's Register shows that the new tonnage classed by the Society for the year ending June 30th, has decreased by twenty-five per cent, compared with the year 1919-20. Following the great decrease of new orders for 1920-21, there have been such extensive reductions of plans submitted to the Society during recent months as to indicate an unprecedented slump in the new tonnage. One hundred and twelve oil-tankers were built in 1920-21, and this is equal to eighteen per cent. of the total tonnage; while three hundred and fifty-three new ships (or fifty-eight per cent.) have been fitted with oil-burning engines. It is the first time in the Society's history that more oil-burners than coal-burners have been built.

ALL EXCEPT SHREE SHANKARACHARYA.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

SADHUS IN CONFERENCE.

CONCURRENCE WITH CONGRESS CREED.

PROSECUTION OF SANYASIS CONDEMNED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 31.

The All-India Sadhus' Conference has adopted a number of resolutions. It constituted Swamis Shankaracharya Govindananda Krishnanand Bhaskartiratha, Yagananda Raghadatta Vasheshwarananda Satyananda and Shivananda on their incarceration and condemned the action of the Government in proceeding against the Sadhus and the Sanyasis. In view of Sadhus and Mahatmas being sent to jail, the Punjab wrongs and the Khilafat question it recommended the cutting off of all social intercourse with those who cooperate with the bureaucracy or ignore the interests of their country. It disavowed action of the bureaucracy and the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal in denying Swami Shankaracharya now undergoing trial at Karachi his rightful title of Jagadguru. Lastly it resolved to establish Sadhu Mandals all over Asia to promote a spirit of brotherhood.

LAHORE PRISONERS.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

A communique says—Shortly after 4 p.m., on Sunday there was an organised effort made by the prisoners of the Central Jail, Lahore, to break through the main gate. The telephone in the office was immediately snatched by some ring leaders. A warden was assaulted, his keys taken from him and a small wicket of the outer gate opened. At the same time an attack was made on the armory. It was found necessary to disperse prisoners by fire. Three prisoners were killed by gunshot and revolver wounds and two others were severely wounded by blows from sticks. A few warders suffered injuries not of a serious nature. At the end of half an hour order was restored. Police enquiries are now proceeding. It has been possible to identify a large number of guilty prisoners owing to their having been hit by small shots from a shot gun.

GIRGAON DIST CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

The election of three delegates from the D Ward to the Ahmedabad Congress will take place this month. The exact time and place will be announced later on. Intending candidates for the election should send in their nominations in the first week of November. The candidates should be members of the D Ward Congress Committee and should not belong to any other district committee and should be proposed and seconded by members of the D Ward Committee only. Nomination papers may be sent to the D Ward Congress Committee office, Minerva Mansion, Sandhurst Road, by post or handed in at the office between 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and 5 to 8 in the evening.

WARNING TO LITTLE ENTENTE.

NOT TO MEDDLE WITH HUNGARY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 1.

It is announced in London that the Little Entente has been informed that the great powers will strongly disapprove of any active intervention against Hungary at the present time.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORER DEAD.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 1.

The death is announced of W. S. Bruce, Antarctic explorer.

KARACHI TRIAL VERDICT.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY FAILS.

LEADERS CHEERFUL.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

To-day the judge summed up the case to the jury and finished summing up at 1-10, when the jury retired to consider their verdict. The jury returned at 3-30 and the judge, having taken the chair, asked the foreman about their verdict. Under sections 131 and 120A, on which they gave verdict as jurors, they pronounced not guilty unanimously. On the other four charges decided as assessors, they declared all guilty except His Holiness. The judge agreed with the jury and acquitted them under 131 and 120A, but under 505 sentenced all, except Shri Shankaracharya, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Maulana Mahomed Ali to two years rigorous under section 117, the sentences to run concurrently. Maulana Mahomed Ali and others received the sentence bravely and cheerfully and retorted that they will get Swaraj before they ran out their period and Dr. Kitchlew declared that they would be present at the Ahmedabad Congress. Maulana Mahomed Ali informed the judge that his interpretation of Islamic Law in his summing up was wrong and extra judicial. People went out of the court house with loud cries of "Bande Mataram" and Alla-ho-Akbar.

FULLER PROCEEDINGS.

From our own Correspondents.

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

To-day the last stage of the great state trial of the Ali Brothers and five other accused was reached when the Sheristadar, Mr. Atmaram read the address of the Judge to the Jury on behalf of the Judge on the various charges under Sections 120 B, read with Section 131, that is, of being parties to the criminal conspiracy to attempt to reduce Mahomedan officers and soldiers in the army of His Majesty the King-Emperor from their duty and under Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code read with Section 109 of making or publishing a statement with intent to cause or which was likely to cause the Mussalman officers and soldiers in the army of His Majesty to disregard or fail in their duty as such officers and soldiers and under Section 117 read with Section 505 and for Section 131 I. P. C. with instigation more than ten persons to publish this statement and for attempt to seduce Mahomedan officers from their duty.

To-day being the last day of the trial and Bank Holiday owing to Diwali the trial attracted even larger number of spectators than before.

The following is the full text of the sixth resolution which was read out by the President of the All-India Khilafat Conference in Karachi on July 19 and proposed by Maulana Hussain Ahmed. It is the central point of the case. All the accused except Mr. Shaikat Ali spoke on this resolution at the Conference.

"This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference heartily congratulates Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha and the Angora Government upon their magnificent victories and the success of their most desperate (or self-sacrificing) endeavouring in upholding the laws of Islam and this meeting prays to the Almighty God that they may soon succeed in expelling the whole of the armies of the foreign Government from every nook and corner of the Turkish Empire. In addition this meeting clearly proclaims that it is in every way religiously unlawful for a Mussalman at the present moment to continue in the British army or to induce others to join the army; and it is the duty of all the Mussalmans in general and the Ulemas in particular to see that those religious commandments are brought home to every Mussalman in the army. Furthermore this meeting also announces that if the British Government were to take any military measures against the Angora Government directly or indirectly, openly or secretly then the Mussalmans of India will be compelled to commence breaking laws, i. e., Civil Disobedience with concurrence of the Congress and to proclaim in the forthcoming annual session of the Congress Committee to be held at Ahmed-

bad the complete independence of India (and) the Indians and the establishment of a Republic Government in India."

Mr. Ross Alston who was assisting the Public Prosecutor, Mr. T. G. Elphinstone left on Saturday night by the Punjab Mail after the addresses of all the accused had been finished. He had been instructed to assist the Crown in this. The other two cases against Mr. Mahomed Ali under Section 124 A. I. P. C. and against Mr. Shaikat Ali under Sections 124 A. and 163 A. of the I. P. C. in respect of the speeches delivered by them on July 10th at the Idgah Maidan, Karachi will be conducted by Mr. T. G. Elphinstone, Public Prosecutor of Sind. To-day the Crown was represented by Mr. Elphinstone assisted by Mr. Parsram Tolaram, Assistant Public Prosecutor.

The Judge, Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Judicial Commissioner of Sind entered the Court at 11-50 a.m. His lengthy summing up which he brought ready written out was read to the jury by the Sheristadar.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

The following is the summary of the judge's summing up:— That there were no irregularities in the proceedings of the Lower Court; and the Court in this trial had allowed the accused much more scope than would have been allowed to them had they been denied by counsel. The Judge would accept their opinion on both the first two charges as as the both were triable by them as Jurors and not merely as assessors; that they (the Jury) should clear their minds of all irrelevant matter including the threats of assassination uttered on Saturday by Mr. Shaikat Ali. Neither he nor any one can shorten the span of life allotted to each one of them. They must exclude sympathy and judge on evidence. The proclamations could not override the law of the land. The proclamations did not allow men to commit crimes under the colour of religion. In spite of this last charge to the Jury the Court went on to discuss the various religious incidents, to answer the arguments of the accused—incidents which were quite irrelevant according to the Court's charge. That a man's belief was no answer if he were prosecuted for a crime committed on account or in pursuance of that belief.

At this stage the Jury appeared to evince little interest in these deep disquisition on Mahomedan religious questions. Surely if the Mahomedans living in a Hindu state are attacked by Mahomedan raiders they may kill these raiders. There was no difference between aggressive and defensive warfare to the accused. The doctrine of the accused came to this that the Mussalmans must go to hell if he fights in any war of which the accused disapproved.

Mr. Mahomed Ali at this stage protested that it would have been fairer to them if the prosecution had called witnesses to prove the facts referred. The Court replied that these were all facts of which judicial notice could be taken and in any case the Court had already stated that the whole of this is irrelevant.

The Court then proceeded to deal with the charges of conspiracy. The Court then expressed its own opinion that it believed a conspiracy existed but emphasized that this should in no way influence the Jury. The All India Khilafat movement appeared to have been innocent in its origin. But the agitation would become a criminal conspiracy if it committed crimes or instigated the committing of crimes. The Court then dealt with the various acts done by the accused and proved by prosecution leading up to the All-India Khilafat Conference at Karachi which was described as being in some ways the natural capital of the area from which the Mahomedans of the army are very largely recruited. The Court went on to deal with the events at Karachi. The sixth resolution given above was read out and a copy given to each Jurymen. The part taken by each accused was then dealt with. The Court drew attention to the speech of accused No. 6. It was of a non-committal kind not referring to the army but calling on all the Mahomedans to do what their religion required.

The Court then dealt with the actual attempt to seduce troops from their duty and pointed out that though the leaders may have been sent by a member of the conspiracy still the leaders do not refer to the resolution put forward at Karachi and they may have been sent to the Mahomedan officers by any enemy of the government, quite possibly a Hindu. The Court then went on to deal with the offence under section 505 I. P. C., and pointed out that it was immaterial whether what was said

(closed down on penmanship)

ARREST OF SHREE SHANKARACHARYA.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF HINDU DEITIES.

TODAY'S PROTEST MEETING OF HINDUS.

A mass meeting of Hindus of all castes and sub-castes will be held to-day at the Morarjee Goudas Market Hall Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the action of the Bombay Government in arresting his Holiness the Gadaguru Swami, Shri Bharat Krishna Tirthji, Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Peeth and further while the case against his Holiness is being heard in offering a gratuitous insult to his Holiness by misrepresenting his position by means of a Press Note, and to take necessary action in regard to the same. The proposed exhibition of the pictures of Hindu gods and Goddesses on pylons along the route of the Prince of Wales' drive through the city will also be condemned. His Holiness Swami Trivikram Tirthji, the retired Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Peeth and the Guru of Swami Sri Bharati Krishna Tirthji, has graciously consented to preside on the written request made to his Holiness by the heads of various Hindu communities in Bombay.

TRIAL OF M. E. NAIR.

CHARGE OF WAGING WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mannerghat Eliya Nair was to-day placed in the dock charged with the offence of waging war against the King-Emperor and was defended by S. Srinivasa Iyengar and others while the Crown Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

The Crown Prosecutor in opening the case dwelt on the lead giving by the accused to Khilafat propaganda, of a very violent type in his centre and how he actively helped in subverting the Government established by law. Accused was helped in this by his nephew. Accused was a patron of the Khilafat Committee at Mannarghat, and his nephew was president. The prosecution proposed to prove that the mob were acting under the direction of the accused and sometimes under his active supervision.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar objected to the charge against the accused, under section 5 Martial Law Regulations, on the ground that it was framed and issued on the 29th August whereas the offence, according to the prosecution, was committed on the 22nd and 23rd August. The regulation had no retrospective effect as it was worded. He argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the offence, and contended that the arrest of the accused was illegal as he was arrested outside the Martial Law area.

After further arguments, the Court decided to try the accused under section 121 I. P. C. alone.

BELARY AFFIRMS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELLARY, Oct. 30.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bellary was held in the Vani Vilas Theatre on the 28th October last, under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Cuddapah of Dharwar, when resolutions were passed:—

- (1) Affirming the Working Committee's Karachi resolution unanimously.
- (2) Congratulating the 23 accused convicted in the Dharwar Shooting Case on their unjust incarceration; and
- (3) Congratulating Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, President of the Karnatic Provincial Congress Committee on his being prosecuted in the cause of the country.

LALA AMIRCHAND CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, to-day convicted Lala Amir Chand, General Secretary, Lahore City Congress Committee, and Adjudhiya Nath, a Congress Volunteer, and sentenced them to one month's and fifteen days imprisonment, respectively.

TAMPERING WITH TROOPS' LOYALTY.

FORCED CONVERSION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Oct. 31.
Recd. 11 p.m. Nov. 1.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate asked what steps had been taken to prevent the re-creation of recruits in India tampering with loyalty of Indian Army. Mr. Montagu replied that he was consulting the Government of India with regard to his answers.

In reply to further question by Col. Yate Mr. Montagu said that he had no accurate figures of number of recruits who were recruited during the truce and who were now in re-creation but he had some very serious grounds on which to believe that there had been many forcible conversions.

Replying to Col. Yate with regard to designation of Mr. Nowland, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade at Lahore owing to the Municipal Committee ordering him to wear Khaddar uniform Mr. Montagu said that he had only seen a Newspaper's Report but he was telegraphing for information.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Ross drew attention to the success of Lord Sinha's Village Industries scheme on Bihar. Mr. Montagu replied that he had not seen the scheme. He pointed out that the development of Industries was a transferred subject.

Commr. Bellairs asked whether it had been decided to retire the Young Indian Army Officers who had not passed the advanced language examination. He declared that this would be grave injustice to the Officers who owing to active service on the frontiers had not been able to get tuition. Mr. Montagu pointed out that under the Indian Army regulations application for extension of time-limit of three years for passing the examination in higher Hindustani was permissible under special circumstances if officer had been prevented from passing by causes which were beyond his control. He was sure that the Government of India had not Officers but he would ask for their views.

SURRENDER TO GANGS OF ASSASSINS.

Mr. Grettton asserted that the Terms of Truce as published by Sinn Fein and the Downing Street differed materially. There was no provision for the protection of the law-abiding population of South Ireland and the truce was being constantly violated. The Irish Republican Government was gradually taking over all functions of Government and the King's Government was being steadily ousted.

Mr. Grettton asked why the truce had never been signed and on whose authority the Government had made so extensive an offer to Sinn Fein which Mr. De Valera had scornfully rejected. He declared that it was plain that the Sinn Feiners had come to the Conference with status they claimed of representing the Independent Irish Republic and that they were being treated on equal terms. It was clear that no understanding had been reached.

TELEGRAM TO POPE.

There were loud Ministerial cheers when Mr. Grettton described Mr. De Valera's Telegram to the Pope as defiant, insulting and repudiating Allegiance to the King. There were renewed cheers when Mr. Grettton asked if Mr. De Valera's telegram had been withdrawn and if Mr. De Valera was still the leader of the Irish People. He declared that the question of allegiance could not be settled by ingenious formulae. The truth was that the success of the Conference had been hopeless from the beginning and that the difference of the two parties was fundamental. The Government had begun by insisting upon the terms of their letter of July 20th and Mr. Grettton asked whether these terms had been withdrawn. (Unionist Cheers.) Mr. Grettton pointed out that the Government in March 1920 had declared that there was no difference between the Dominion Home rule and complete separation while Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Carnarvon in October 1920 had condemned the murder gang. Mr. Grettton was cheered when he declared that the circumstances had not changed since then. The change had been on the Government benches.

It was most doubtful whether this Government was able to clear up the Irish situation. It had surrendered to gangs of assassins with whom it had declared it would never associate. Britain had never suffered such humiliation. (Unionist Cheers.) The Conference had obviously broken down and the Government was seeking pretext to break it up. Were they trying to trust responsibility on Ulster making the proposal impossible for Ulster to accept? (Unionist Cheers.) This was not the question of Ireland only. If the Irish Government dealt with these bands of gunmen they might be brought to heel elsewhere. There were beginnings in India, Egypt and at Home and the Government were too timid to uphold the principles of law and order and would, if they continued, bring us to disaster not only in Ireland but throughout the world. (Loud Unionist Cheers.)

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS.

(Continued from previous page.)

was true. It was a question of the intent of the accused. The other accused were said to have been in conspiracy with Mr. Mohamed Ali when he made this statement. The charge under section 117 I, P. C., was then dealt with clearly. The statement was made to many more than 10 persons. The charge is against the accused No. 1 only. The other accused are said to have been in conspiracy with him.

The Court then summarised its arguments very shortly and emphasised the point that the case must be decided according to the law of the land. Any religious belief was irrelevant and they should clear all such from their minds.

The summing up of the judge to the jury took nearly one hour and ten minutes.

The Judge then invited the Jurors to give their opinion as assessors in regard to other charges making a statement at the Karachi Khilafat Conference to wit it was religiously unlawful for a Mussalman to continue in or induce others to enter the British Army with intent to cause or likely to cause Mussalman officers and soldiers to disregard or fail in their duty as such. The jury retired at 1-10 p.m. and the Judge then went out of the Court at that time.

The Sherristadar after about half an hour announced that the Court would again meet at 3 p.m.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The Jury returned after an absence of 2 hours and said that with regard to the first two charges they were unanimous in holding all the accused Not Guilty. As regards the remaining four charges four of the Jurors as assessors gave their opinion that all the accused excepting No. 4 Bharti Krishna to whom they gave benefit of the doubt were guilty. The remaining juror as assessor declared all the accused not guilty.

The Judge accepted the unanimous verdict of the Jury on the 1st two charges and acquitted all the accused. With regard to the remaining charges he agreed with the majority and convicted all the accused excepting accused No. 6, whom he acquitted.

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and accused No. 1 was further convicted under Section 117, I. P. C. and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 1 is to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years only.

After the judgment was pronounced the accused No. 1 declared that before two years were over they would have got Swaraj and he told the Judge that his opinion in religious points in the case was wrong and extra judicial.

THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the Jury the Judge said:—“Before we begin I wish to say one word about the proceedings in the court below and in this court which have been the subject to some remarks from two of the accused. There were no irregularities. In the trial in the Committing Magistrate's Court and if the Magistrate, in a case triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions (where the evidence is of the character which it is and where the accused reserved their defence), contemplated at an early stage the probability that there must be a committal he acted merely as a prudent magistrate should. The accused raised some objections to the alteration of the charges in this Court but the alterations are immaterial and merely intended to inform the accused with greater precision as to the charges against them. Had the accused asserted at the proper time that such alterations prejudiced them in their defence, the Court would have considered whether it was necessary for it to grant an adjournment but no such objection was then taken. Similarly this Court has been particularly careful to see that no prejudice has been caused to the accused by the admission of evidence which was not before the Committing Magistrate at the committal proceedings. As for the trial in this Court I think the accused will admit that they have been far more latitude than the defence would have had, had it been in the hands of a professional advocate and that though the Court has had occasion to vindicate (not the personal dignity of you or myself) but of justice itself I think, I have rather erred in the direction of tenderness than of severity. Before we begin to approach the case I must ask you to clear your minds of a great deal of embarrassing matter. The principal charges against the accused are those of conspiracy. It is on the main question of conspiracy that you are asked to give your verdict. The minor charge of conspiracy without attempt is really strictly a question for me as Judge, helped and guided by your opinion as assessors, but not bound thereby. But I intend to leave this charge also to you. As a jury it would not, I think, be decent or respectful to you in two charges so closely allied not to accept your finding in both of them as binding in so far as this Court is concerned. As regards the other charges in respect to an allied but different conspiracy I must (guided and assisted by my opinion) for my own conclusions. Therefore, it is on the conspiracy that you must make up your minds and the issue between the accused and the Government which is to be decided by you is whether the accused were guilty of the conspiracy referred to in the first two charges. The accused are not being tried for sedition or high treason and if you find that the accused are not guilty of a conspiracy they are entitled to an acquittal however seditious or treasonable you may consider their conduct to have been. Further I beg you to dismiss from your minds anything which the accused may have said about what may be called seditious or Gandhi negotiations. The accused are being tried for specific and clearly defined offences and not for any acts which are not the subject of the present charges. I do not propose to refer again to this topic. Again you must dismiss from your minds anything which you may have seen in the papers about the effects of the Khilafat agitation. The accused are not being tried for being members of the

Khilafat Association and there is not before us a particle of evidence as to their responsibility for the deplorable events in Malabar. They are charged before you with specific offences of conspiring to seduce the troops from their allegiance and with nothing else. Again we must be careful not to allow ourselves to be swayed by any external personal considerations or sympathies. Mr. Shaikat Ali on Saturday impliedly threatened us with assassination shortly after Dec. 31 if certain demands of his were not granted by Government. We must not acquit him or the other accused if they are guilty on account of fear for we do not fear him; because we know that neither Mr. Shaikat Ali nor his fedais, if he has such, can abridge our allotted span of life by one instant; nor on the other hand must we convict him if he is innocent to show that we do not regard his threats. On the other hand it is possible that one might reasonably feel some sympathy and respect for some of the accused. Some of the accused seem learned and pious men and of some it might be said, there are no citizens to whom the laws would more did they follow the right path. I do not give the rest of the quotation because I hope and trust it is not apposite. I think that Islam and this Empire and this country might have profited much by them had they not taken up this course which, whether criminal or not, is the path of faction and separation which can lead only to ruin and disunion instead of the path of union and co-operation which is the only one which can lead to peace and prosperity. Yet though we cannot but deeply regret that some of the accused are here at the bar of their Sovereign's Court instead of being high in the service for counsel of His Majesty we must not let that sorrow lure us from the path of duty which is to judge the prisoners at the bar according to the law of the land and the evidence before the Court.

KARACHI TRIAL.

THE SECTIONS EXPLAINED.

The sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the Brothers Ali and others were prosecuted are set out below:—

SECTION 109.

Whoever abets any offence shall if the abetment is committed in consequence of the abetment and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

Explanation.—An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, when it is committed in consequence of the instigation, or in pursuance of the conspiracy, or with the aid which constitutes the abetment.

SECTION 117.

Whoever abets the commission of an offence, by the public generally or by any number or class of persons exceeding ten, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

SECTION 120B.

(1) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, shall, where no express provision is made in this Code for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence.

(2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable as aforesaid shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or with fine or with both.

SECTION 181.

Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the King or attempts to seduce any such officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or his duty, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

Explanation.—In this section, the words “Officer” and “Soldier” include any person subject to the Articles of War for the better government of Her Majesty's Army, or to the Articles of War contained in Act No. V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War).

SECTION 505.

Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report:—
(a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of Her Majesty in the Royal Indian Marine, or in the Imperial Service Troops, to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(c) with intent to incite or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community; shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it without any such intent as aforesaid.

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S TRIAL.

OFFENDING PASSAGES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The offending passages in Mr. Yakub Hasan's presidential speech in the Madras Provincial Conference at Tanjore in August last, are his references to Government as an enemy of Islam and also his remarks about the visit of the Prince of Wales and Moplah rebellion. The trial of Mr. Yakub Hasan begins at Tanjore to-morrow.

RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkoya Subha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday night, Mr. K. K. Sunkole presiding, when Mr. P. R. Menon spoke on “the present Situation in Malabar.”

MR. MENON.

Mr. Menon said from the very beginning the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee had afforded relief to the poor sufferers and had been sent to Bombay by the Committee to place the true position before the public of Bombay and he wanted to appeal to them on behalf of the suffering humanity in Malabar. The Kerala Congress Committee had from the very beginning taken upon itself the work of relieving the suffering people. The speaker then referred to the Non-Official Committee of which Mr. G. K. Deodhar was the president and said it was far from his purpose to discourage the work which that committee was doing by giving help to thousands of men and women there. In the interests of truth he was compelled to say that the committee was mainly dominated by officials and men who were well-known for their anti-non-cooperation and anti-Congress attitude. One of them Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, retired Dewan of Travancore, has from his safe place in the reformed Legislative Councils asked for condign punishment on the devoted heads of the Congress workers and the latter have worked their best in spite of the trouble from the cooperators and the officials there. There was another gentleman, Mr. C. Krishnan, the editor of a newspaper, which was full of abuse of the work of the Congressmen, and not a single member of the committee had been known for his liberal views, or for his work for the public. Since the public outside Kerala knew nothing of these things, he was forced to refer to them. The non-official Committee had been given all the help that was in the hands of the officials there, while the Congress Committee had been thwarted in every way. Mahatma Gandhi was denied entrance into Malabar and Mr. Rajagopalachari, who also wanted to go there, did not get a very favourable reply from the Government. After that Mr. Keshav Menon, Secretary to the Kerala Congress Committee, wrote to the officials for permits to enable the Congress workers to proceed to the disturbed areas, but he was not favoured with a reply. Nothing deterred, the Congress Committee sent its workers to Manjeri with bags of rice, but the Police there threatened them and they had to return, leaving the rice behind them. Money had since been sent there to buy rice and the man who was working there had now been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, for one reason or another. Those were some of the troubles with which the Congress workers had to suffer, which the outside public did not know. Now let them consider the attitude of the officials towards the Non-Official Relief Committee which had not at all helped to the work which is being done by the Congress Committee in Kerala. Mr. Keshav Menon wrote a letter to the representative of the official committee, making certain representations, and that committee did not even think it fit to give a reply. Such was the attitude of the non-official Committee. If that Committee had only been moved by humanitarian motives it, should have co-operated with the Congress Committee.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The speaker himself was in charge of a camp where some 2,500 people—men, women and children—were being fed daily, and that cost them about Rs. 200 daily. They had three similar camps and in all, according to the latest telegram he had received, they were feeding and looking after some 12,000 people and it cost them more than Rs. 400 for rice alone. The Congress Committee had working committees in Palghat, Trichur and Calicut where they were looking after thousands of men. That was a sufficient tribute to the hold which the Congress organisation had on the minds of the people of Malabar. Every effort was being made to give help to genuine refugees alone. Among the refugees there was a large number of weavers and efforts were being made to give them spinning and weaving work with the help of the carpenters who also had crowded into the camp. People outside Kerala had not the least idea of the difficulties under which the Congress men had to work in the Malabar. One of them was that their number was thinning. Several of them were now rotting in the jail under the Martial Law regime. Mr. Abdur Rahiman had paid his penalty. Mr. Hussain Kova another elderly gentleman, Secretary of a Khilafat Committee, had also been sent to jail. That gentleman was one of the most popular men

and was much liked by the people there. He has been given two years' rigorous imprisonment for disseminating false news. The number of the Congress workers was thinner but they would carry on their work till the very end, undeterred by obstacles. The speaker himself hoped to be sent to jail shortly, as he had already been too much persecuted by the Police there. He knew that terrible things awaited him when he returned to Kerala. But before being taken to the Cannanore Jail if he had done something for the suffering people in the Malabar he would think himself very fortunate indeed! In the name of the suffering people in Kerala, in the name of the Congress Committee which was doing humanitarian work, in the name of the Congress workers in Kerala and in the name of non-cooperation, he appealed to the public of Bombay to extend their helping hand and give them their full support to enable them to carry on their work successfully.

The sight of the people who were now crowding into the Relief camps was pitiable for those very people would have, but a few days ago, shrunk from asking for themselves any assistance from strangers. He therefore, asked them to help their poor brethren in Malabar. It would be a long time before those refugees were able to go back to their villages and were able to support themselves, for the land was uncultivated now and they had lost everything which they had left behind when they had run away for their lives.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said the situation in Malabar was more serious as there it was either in Khulna or the Punjab. They had been asked to forget and forgive in the “New Era” and they had to depend upon the Information Bureaus for all their information. The root cause of the Moplah trouble was agrarian trouble and there had been repeated risings of these people under every rule. While Mahatma Gandhi was shut out while Mr. Yakub Hussain was kept out, while Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was not permitted to go there, Mr. G. K. Deodhar was not only allowed to go there, but was helped and entertained by the Government officials. A veil was shrouding the whole of Malabar and unless that veil was lifted it would be impossible to arrive at the true position of affairs by sending their representative men there, who could be relied upon to give them the true facts. Why were they not given any information, so that they might arrive at the truth? He appealed to the public to help the suffering people there. A Parsi friend of his had handed him a cheque for Rs. 1,001. The speaker had written to Mahatma Gandhi that the Malabar situation was more serious than was apparent to them on the face of it and the speaker feelingly appealed to the audience to give their mite towards the fund.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President said:—

Mr. Menon is a Nair, and of course a Hindu and he knows much of the causes of the Moplah outbreak, but recent events have induced him to close his lips for the time being, otherwise we would have heard from him much which would have shown us the other side of the picture on behalf of the Moplahs, and in fact would have placed before us the other side's case. The English papers in India have already, in their overzeal to destroy Hindu-Muslim unity, pronounced judgement *ex parte*, and they are never tired of telling us that they only had introduced in India justice between man and man in place of oppression, but singularly enough they have themselves laid aside, on this important occasion, the fundamental maxim of justice *audi alteram partem*, and it is the Indian newspapers, which they have always vilified, that have borne this maxim in mind, and have refused to pass judgement on one-sided information. But you will ask why has not the ease of the other side been placed before the Public? Mr. Menon's answer is that Mr. Abdul Rehman, Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee is fresh in our mind.

For writing a letter to “The Hindu” of Madras, he has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Martial Law Tribunal—a tribunal brought into existence under the Non-Official Martial Law regulations promulgated by Earl Reading who is thus vindicating the mission with which, he says he has come to India viz. to rehabilitate justice in India. Mr. Menon thinks with several Public leaders that the public will have an opportunity of ascertaining the truth by appointing a Committee after the Martial Law has ceased to have effect.

The unfortunate occurrences in Malabar have been used as a handle by the English Press in India: they can ill-conceive their jubilation over it. We have been told that the myth of Hindu-Muslim unity, which Mr. Gandhi is wrongly believed to have achieved, has been effectively smashed in Malabar, whatever may appear on the surface. When the full facts are investigated by an independent and impartial committee, it will be found that these disturbances had their origin in agrarian disputes between Hindu landlords and Moplah tenants, and that the disturbances would have been the same even if the landlords had been Mohammedans. The country in this respect congratulates the Hindus of the Madras Presidency on having refused to lose the balance of their mind in the course of these events though the incidents are such as would make them do so, and great credit is due to the enlightened

and leading paper of Madras “The Hindu” which has guided public opinion in the right direction. Time will vindicate this course. In the meantime we might assure those who cannot digest with ease the existence of the Hindu-Muslim unity, and the practical recognition of the Indian Nationhood that this unity is based upon the solid rock of mutual love and respectful forbearance, and that the unity will never be shattered either by such events or by any other untoward events the Nation is fully prepared for them in the path for Swaraj which all Indians have determined for themselves.

INDIAN FINANCE.

PROFESSOR KALE'S LECTURES AT BENARES.

The Hon'ble Prof. V. G. Kale, who is an honorary Professor of Economics of the Benares Hindu University, delivered a course of lectures at the University during the second fortnight of October. The subject of his lectures was “The Beginnings of modern finance in India.” He described the conditions which prevailed in this country sixty years ago and the efforts which were made to place the finances, which then appeared in a critical state, on a sound footing. In doing so the lecturer gave a lucid exposition of the fundamental principles of finance and illustrated the measures adopted and the policy pursued by Government in 1859-60 and the controversies which raged at the time regarding that policy. His comparison and contrast between the conditions of the times of Mr. James Wilson and Mr. Laing and the present were specially instructive. Prof. Kale thought that the India of to-day was radically different from what she was sixty years ago, economically, socially and politically, and her financial problems had become larger and more complex during the past few years. India's trade, industries, currency and banking had considerably expanded, and they reacted on her finances. He believed that Indian finances were passing through a crisis, and they could be stabilised only by the exercise of strict economy and retrenchment. Trade depression which prevailed all the world over and the violent disturbance of the exchanges of almost all the nations had increased the difficulty of the Indian position. Even when normal conditions were restored, the Government and the people would be confronted with several difficult questions regarding national expenditure, railways, provincial finance, taxation and the tariff, and the future of the country would depend on the proper solution of those knotty questions. He appealed for a patient and scientific study of the whole problem.

POISONING WITH FOOD.

Eleven ways in which one may be poisoned by food are enumerated and described by John Philip Stroob, a food chemist of Indianapolis, in an article contributed to “The Nation's Health” (Chicago). This, however, is merely for the sake of completeness, and includes such obvious cases as the accidental occurrence of some poisonous substance in a dish, or disease due to improper diet. He concentrates on two cases—what used to be called “ptomain” poisoning, and botulism. Ptomains have really nothing to do with the former, which are due to poisons secreted by bacilli. Classification of food poisoning with relation to the food involved has been common, but is erroneous, Mr. Stroob tells us. To talk of sausage poisoning, cheese poisoning, fish poisoning, ice cream poisoning, etc., is improper from every standpoint. The scientific method is based on the actual cause of the trouble, regardless of the medium through which it is introduced. Taking up the first of the bacterial causes noted just above, the writer continues:—

“Food-infection” is generally associated with *Clostridium* bacillus, or one of its congeners. It is this form which is commonly erroneously called ‘ptomain poisoning.’ Infected meat being the most common source of infection, it is sometimes called ‘meat poisoning,’ although milk, cheese, as well as vegetables, may carry the infection. It generally occurs in warm weather, the higher temperature encouraging the multiplication of the bacteria and increasing the opportunity for carriers like flies to spread the infection. Secondary infection rarely occurs and human carriers of the infection are very infrequent.

“In the vast majority of outbreaks the food is not noticeably altered in either appearance, taste or smell. The prevalent idea that poisonous food must be ‘tainted’ still persists, although long exploded. In some outbreaks there have been noted objectionable qualities in the food, but these are exceptional, not usual.

“This form of poisoning occurs most frequently with meat foods. In 112 British outbreaks, 90 were due to flesh food, chiefly brawn, meat pies, pork, ham, and beef. Pork or beef accounted for 63 per cent. of British and 61 per cent. of Continental outbreaks. Few outbreaks have been attributed to fish and almost none to mutton or lamb. The poisoning most commonly appears in prepared meat foods—brawn, meat pies, sausage, chopped meat. Excessive handling of the food, and long standing at warm temperatures increase the danger.”—“The Literary Digest.”

WEDDING AT SANTA CRUZ.

A wedding took place the other day at Santa Cruz, when Mr. Rogi-nald de Souza a member of the local Catholic Gynkhanah and the only son of Major C. M. De Souza of Belgaum was married to Miss Hilda Selwyn. This was the first wedding in Santa Cruz and the Chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the bridegroom's friends. The officiating priest was the Very Revd. Mgr. L. C. Pera, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Damann. Mr. C. Lyons Secretary of the Belmont Institute acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Anne and Olga Selwyn, sisters of the bride and Miss Phyllis Selwyn and Miss Aida Robeiro.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. R. Menon, representative of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, will speak on the “Present Situation in Malabar.” Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

MALABAR SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Oct. 31.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communiqué:—“Situation on the 30th. A detachment of the special police was attacked by rebels to-day near Cheruvayur. Twenty-six rebels were killed and two firearms were captured. Police casualties, one Indian other rank killed, one British officer and six Indian other ranks wounded. Detachments of the special police visited Tamarassandam and Chennalathur. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Comtee Reading and party reached Delhi yesterday, the arrival being private. His Excellency holds a meeting of the Executive Council this evening.

WISDOM WHILE YOU WAIT.

“Big loan can save Austria”—and a lot of others.—*Wall Street Journal*.
Now if Russia gets a square meal, do we get a square deal?—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A square deal?—*Brooklyn Eagle*.
Never try to take the beam out of your eye if it's a sunbeam.—*Washington Post*.

Lenin and Trotsky are a combination in restraint of trade.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

Probably those signals from “Mars” are flashes of protest against disarmament.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

Civilization is becoming hard-boiled, according to an English writer. So, that's it; we feared it was becoming addled.—*Detroit Free Press*.

There are many who think the disarmament conference will be profitless, but there are no Washington hotel-keepers among them.—*Oakland Tribune*.

Charlie Chaplin says the funniest thing in America is the clothes the women wear. Yes, brevity has ever been the soul of wit.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

The teeth in our jaws are not only ivory part.—*Chicago Journal*.

The world has too many cranks and not enough self-starters.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record*.

Anything can happen now. A Chicago telegraph messenger was arrested for speeding.—*Kansas City Star*.

Japan agrees to the open door in China now that she has built a high board fence around it.—*New York World*.

An ether excellent frontpiece for a war history would be a life-size portrait of a tax receipt.—*Indianapolis Star*.

When a diplomat “lays his cards on the table,” he usually has another deck up his sleeve.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record*.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse; neither unfortunately, is the ignorance of lawmakers.—*Buffalo Evening News*.

Japan intimates she will agree to lay down her arms if western nations will agree to keep hands off.—*Manila Bulletin*.

Elijah being fed by the ravens had nothing on Russia being fed by the American eagle.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

Athens has a newspaper written entirely in verse. Why can't some of our poets go to Hellas?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*.
Ill fairs the land, to hastening ill a prey, Where guns accumulate and plows decay.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record*.

Admission to Moscow theaters is paid in vegetables. However else it works, it is one good way to make an audience have its vegetables at the door.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The Japanese are becoming expert in baseball, says a news item. This may account for Japan's increasing proficiency in stealing bases in the Pacific.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

A CARPENTER'S WINDFALL.

REFUSES TO LEAVE HIS SHOP AND LIVE IN A PALACE.

The Milan correspondent of the “Daily Chronicle” wired during the mail week:—
Heir to 30,000,000 lire (nominally £1,000,000) the carpenter, Giacomo Lusardi, of Bologna, who receives the huge sum through the death of a brother in America, continues to work in his humble shop, above which is his living room.

Every day the postmen bring him bundles of letters, and people call in motor-cars to place themselves and their homes at his disposal. He has been offered a nobleman's palace for purchase, and bankers without number have been offering to invest his money.

Though only 39 years old, Lusardi says that he would rather live on in his shop. He is used to life there; he does not know the way of palaces, and his present intention is to continue to carve out happiness at his work-bench as in former times.

Madrid.—Nicolaou who is alleged to be the murderer of the late Premier Dato (who was assassinated on March 28th), has been arrested with his wife in Berlin. His extradition has been demanded.

In the memorial field of the 5th political Conference, there was a big lot of foreign clothes valuable saris, overcoats, collars and neck-ties at Branch Mr. H. N. Narayana set fire to the heap and the well-known Sangit Sastri, Mr. Omkarnath recited the famous Urdu galaj:—“Sar Faroshi”—Clothes were pouring in all the while. Khaddar is more consumed now.

LONDON LETTER.

ALLIES & GREECE,

MR. LLOYD GEORGE & UNEMPLOYED

A NEW PARTY?

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

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LONDON, Sept. 29.

The gravity of the economic situation overshadows everything else in England at the moment. The seriousness of the unemployment problem grows in intensity day by day. Capitalist journals, especially those that are out to prop up the Lloyd George Government, will tell you that the figures of unemployment are, as a matter of fact, decreasing or have materially decreased during the last few months, that what is the matter with the country is trade depression due to the collapse of the foreign exchanges and the inability of the countries of central Europe to buy British goods for the sheer want of cash. We are also told that there is plenty of employment going for those who are content to take the wages that are offered and that Trade Union tyranny is the root of all the evil. The fact remains, however, that the economic condition of the country, that is to say, the workers, is more depressed than it has been for a century. Those who are in work are taking reduced wages all round and the number who cannot find work and who with their families are on the verge of starvation, exceeds the calculations even of those who foresaw from the time of the end of the war that a few years would produce an unparalleled state of depression.

The Premier's airy Altitude.

The Government would ignore the problem if it could, as indeed it has tried to do, but, once in a way, it is up against something that all the sophistry and evasion of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues cannot ignore, because the people concerned are in a grim mood and refuse to be ignored. Mr. Lloyd George himself found that out, when he tried to put off the Labour Mayors with his Cabinet Committee on Unemployment. These gentlemen had their way and saw the Premier and told him some very blunt truths. Herbert Morrison, the Mayor of Hackney, put things very plainly. "There is a bitter feeling and a sheer lack of faith in all the institutions of the State," he said, "which is growing among these bands of hungry and desperate men." He went on to tell the Prime Minister that, much as he and his colleagues had endeavoured to keep the unemployed within bounds, there was a growing tendency for them to get out of hand and leadership was getting into irresponsible hands—"to talk violence was becoming increasingly popular while to talk law and order was a subject for laughter."

Other Mayors emphasised all this. Whether Mr. George was impressed or not, he said nothing that could offer any hope that the Cabinet realises the necessity for dealing with the situation other than on the lines dictated by the Capitalist press. The Government, he declared, had done more for unemployment than had ever been done in this country. But it was a national problem. He wanted a scheme in which the State would do its share, the local authority would do its share, the banker would do his share, and so on ending up with the Trade Unionist, who must do his share—of course by agreeing to a reduction of wages and the dilution of his trade by the admission of unskilled workers on low wages. The Government, added the Premier, were discussing things on that line and during the ensuing fortnight he would continue doing this; perhaps by the time this letter reaches India he will have produced a scheme. But, whatever it may be, it is clear, having regard to the well-known views of the chief members of the Cabinet and the opinions expressed by Mr. George himself, it will not satisfy Labour. There are hungry men and women to be fed and they cannot wait for Mr. Lloyd George's schemes, which must inevitably take a long time, to materialise. There can be no satisfactory solution of the immediate difficulty unless the Government makes up its mind to vote a very large sum of money to be spent on well thought-out and organised schemes of work. But that they will not do. It would not suit the capitalist book. They are determined to throw the onus of providing the money on the local authorities and the best they will offer is in the shape of a national guarantee of loans, which the local ratepayers will have to repay. This is all moving in a vicious circle. First you have large districts suffering from all the economic consequences of widespread unemployment in their midst and then you want to throw upon them the burden of paying for the relief, while the wealthier areas are practically free both from the unemployment and the burden of relief. It is curious that Mr. George is not clever enough to realise how the Government is creating new enemies for itself by its mode of procedure?

A Peasants' Revolt?

As if the industrial distress in the towns were not enough, however, the Government has brought further trouble on itself of which it is difficult to see the end, by its treatment of the Agricultural Labourer. Having passed a Bill to guarantee a reasonable wage for Farm labourers by the payment of a dole to the farmers, they repealed it within a year at the bidding of the false economists known as "anti-wasters," or at any rate, in their desperate anxiety to find some reduction with which to meet the attacks of the anti-wasters. The result has been, as, of course was to be expected, that farmers all over the country have been forcing reductions in wages on their labourers or attempting to do so and the country

is now threatened with something that is quite new to England—a peasants' revolt. Mr. Walker, General Secretary of the Agricultural Workers' Union yesterday declared that

"Unless something were done quickly, chaos and may be serious outbreaks would occur throughout the country. The responsibility would rest entirely on the Government and the employers."

New Coal Trouble.

Yet another grave feature of the whole situation is the threatened wholesale closing down of the coal pits in Wales. The owners had a great shock during the week when they were told that under the Government scheme of control now ended, of course, they would have to disgorge something like five millions of their profits to the Government, which they had proposed to keep for themselves. The result, on the fact becoming known, was an immediate suspension of business on the Cardiff Coal Exchange and the decision to close down a number of pits. Thus one cause of economic distress follows upon another and the general situation is such as to cause the gravest anxiety. But if one were to judge by the general air of irresponsibility and the lavish display of wealth in the West End of London and the well-to-do parts of other cities, to say nothing of the money that is being spent like water at the seaside resorts, and the great house parties in the mansions of the great all over the country, one would suppose that England had not a care beyond the problem of how to dispose of superfluous wealth.

The "Times" and Mr. Churchill.

An interesting sidelight on the political amenities of the moment is the sudden outbreak of "The Times" in praise of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose adventures in Mesopotamia and generally extravagant and ambitious policy have been more often the subject of caustic criticism in the columns of the "Times" and its sister journals of the Northcliffe press than any other minister. Mr. Churchill made one of his elaborate midnight oil-burned orations at Dundee on Saturday last, and was subsequently removed from the place under police protection owing to the dangerous attitude of the crowd outside the hall, which has quite delighted the "Times" by its statesmanlike breadth and grasp and vision, its freedom from the atmosphere of the petty party politician and all that sort of thing. There was nothing in the speech that one might not have expected from Mr. Churchill at any time. He lectured Labour and declared that strikes were largely responsible for the economic state of the country; he uttered his usual, and by this time very stale warnings against Bolshevism, and, intelligently mistaking effects for causes, urged that the only way to re-establish economic conditions in Europe was to re-establish the exchanges. What there is in all this to stir the bowels of the "Times" to so much admiration is difficult to find. Can it be that the "Times" is seeking for someone who can be supported as a rival to Mr. Lloyd George in the headship of the Government is forced in sheer desperation to throw in its lot with the Churchill-Birkenhead intrigues that are believed to be going on for the formation of a new party which would replace the Coalition without the presence of Mr. Lloyd George?

The Situation in Asia Minor.

Details now to hand regarding the Greek disaster in Anatolia show that it was even of greater dimensions than even the friends of the Turks could have believed. The "Daily Telegraph" which has all along been endeavouring to minimise the extent of the Greek defeat to-day publishes a telegram from Smyrna which is no less than ten days' old stating the Greek casualties at no less than 25,000. More than this it admits that they had to abandon their heavy artillery and adds that letters coming from Greek soldiers at the front show that private soldiers were deserting every day owing to privations and the effect of the defeat on the troops was being keenly felt. Yesterday there was a report that the Kemalists had driven the Greeks out of Eskishehr, one of a series of similar reports which have come during the last two days but there is no official confirmation of this yet. It is not unlikely to be true, however, for the Greek army is in a thoroughly demoralised condition and there is no reason to believe the reports from pro-Greek sources that there has been no pursuit by the Turkish troops.

Interest, however, now lies chiefly in the anticipations of the action likely to be taken by the Allies in view of the collapse of the Greek adventure. The pro-Greek Press continues to throw out feelers, pathetically aimed at the project of rescuing the Greeks from their plight and securing for them by Allied threats and bullying of Turkey what they have not been able to obtain by their own power. But considering the extent to which the Allies themselves are divided as to their views of how to deal with the Near East problem, there is little hope that Greece will find any substantial aid in that quarter and it is more likely that Mustafa Kemal the Victorious will, after all, be left to bring the task of restoring the Homelands of the Turks to their rightful owners without opposition from the owners. There is no little amusement to be derived from the latest utterance of the "Times" on the subject. That journal is so impressed by the perils in which the new movement in Asia Minor involves "our own manifold interests in the Near East" that it calls for the frank and close co-operation of all the Allies and concludes with the following solemn abjuration to all and sundry

"We cannot act effectively unless we have the close and frank co-operation of all our Allies. In the East the Allies are in duty bound, for the sake of their common ideals, to act resolutely together. The intolerable situation in Asia Minor has reached a pass which makes it imperative that the Allies should agree at last on a policy and make haste to carry it out with all the means at their disposal. The war in Asia Minor must be stopped, and with a disinterestedness that corresponds to the highest interests of Western civilization, the Allies must settle boundaries and remove all possible causes of friction."

This is a curious kind of disinterestedness, that takes account only of the interests of oneself and one's friends, ignoring those of the people in whose affairs one is gratuitously interfering. In removing all possible causes of friction we cannot unfortunately

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The communique issued by the Bengal Government regarding the Tramway strike, traces the recent course of negotiations between the employees and the company. It shows that the present dispute has mainly centred upon an allegation of the Union that certain employees have been dismissed unjustifiably and without their being given opportunity for their cases to be heard in their presence and points out that the management agreed that some recent cases of dismissal should be placed before a small committee on independent persons to be nominated by the Union and approved by the company. The management added that the company could not bind itself to alter its decision already arrived at and that the procedure should not be taken as a precedent. The Union however adhered to their original demand for a board of conciliation and a general strike began on the 25th instant.

The communique continues that the Governor in Council has anxiously considered the Union's request for the appointment of a conciliation board. He is fully conscious of the inconvenience caused to the Calcutta public by the stoppage and recognises the useful part the conciliation boards have played in curtailing or preventing strikes in other public utility services. But after full enquiry and discussion with both parties, he comes to the conclusion that a conciliatory board could not be properly constituted in the present case. The company have stated that no man has been dismissed without being given an opportunity of a proper enquiry into his case. The Union have rejected company's offer to allow a small committee of independent men to satisfy themselves. What the union now demands is in effect not a conciliation board but a court of appeal against the decisions of the company in individual cases. Government must decline to initiate any such proceedings whether directly or indirectly through the conciliation board. Such action would inevitably lead to a repetition of demand for an independent enquiry on the occasion of future dismissals and to constant unwarrantable interference with the service. The Governor feels, therefore, he would not be justified in appointing a conciliation board to deal with the present situation. The recent events, however, make it necessary to add a serious warning to those who are responsible for the control of the strikers. The strike has been condemned by some prominent members of the Union including the President and the ex-president.

It is evident that at any rate some of the strikers were for continuing the work, but prevented from doing so by the intimidation of others. Government cannot tolerate any unlawful interference with the right of the Tramway Company to run the service of cars in Calcutta or any illegal obstruction of the men employed or the public using the cars. In spite of orders of the Union officials that strikers should abstain from violence such obstruction has taken place and it is necessary to warn all concerned that these incidents cannot be allowed to recur.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

NEW DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, the election of the Deputy President took place consequent on the resignation of Sardar Mahtab Singh, the former Deputy-President. Nomination has been received for three candidates, out of whom one withdrew and the contest between the remaining two resulted in the election of Mr. Manohar Lal, who secured 38 votes, his rival getting 29.

Mr. Manohar Lal thanked the members of the Council for the honour they had done him by electing him Deputy President and assured them that it would be his earnest endeavour to place all his ability and zeal at the disposal of house in the discharge of his duties.

The Council then proceeded with Government business. The Punjab Town Improvement Bill was referred to a Select Committee without discussion, and the Punjab Village Panchayat Bill, as reported by the Select Committee was taken into consideration, several members vigorously opposing the bill. There are as many as 54 amendments to the Bill and hardly a few have been disposed of. The Council adjourned till tomorrow.

MAHOMED CHHEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One Mr. L. B. Bilmoriya inquires about "Mahomed Chhel," a well-known magician, through your esteemed paper of the 25th instant; will you be good enough to inform him through the columns of your paper that the old gentleman, Mr. Mahomed Chhel, is sound and safe and I have personally seen him walking in the narrow but rough streets of Viramgam this day—Yours, etc.,

NANUBHAI JIVANLAL SHUKLA.
Viramgam, Oct. 25.

I hope that the Allies will remove themselves, the greatest of all the cause of friction!

There is no change in the Irish situation. Sinn Fein is still awaiting the Cabinet's reply. It has been stated that there is a disagreement among Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues.

MAULANA AZAD SUBHANI AT BORSAD.

3,000 MAHOMEDAN'S SWADESHI VOW.

From our Correspondent.

BORSAD, Oct. 30.

Maulana Azad Subhani of Cawnpore paid a visit to Borsad on October 19th and addressed three meetings of ladies, another of Moslems in the Jumma Masjid, and a third of the general public. Maulana Azad Subhani attributed their dependent condition to self-abasement and to the infatuation with foreign cloth in his address to ladies whom he exhorted to rid themselves of the double obsession as a necessary prerequisite of Swaraj. In his other two addresses he laid special emphasis on the spreading thirst for Swaraj. No nation could achieve freedom by indulgence in diarrhoea much in the same manner as no prisoner could obtain his release by vituperative attacks on the gaoler. Self-reformation was the master-key to freedom in both cases, and if he had his way he would put a stop to the expression of unverifiable opinion at all meetings. There were many villages where foreign clothes were freely worn and in his journeyings in company of Mahatma Gandhi he had frequently observed crowds of people drawn towards him by sheer curiosity and mouthing the popular cry "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," but when it came to the practical renunciation of foreign clothes they pulled long faces for the simple reason that they were not shod with the love of their Motherland. When he came across such instances of political insouciance, he felt as though Indians were bound to be helots for all time. It was no use shouting at meetings and parade their feelings for Islam without the necessary courage and idealism to make important initiatives. Turning to Hindus present Maulana Azad Subhani condemned the attitude which landed Mahatma Gandhi, as an equal of divinity which refused to go beyond the "breathing courtesy" and to shake itself free from the influences the prevailing fashion in dress. To hold on to such practices at all hazards as if they were superstitious worldly-was in sober reality tantamount to playing fast and loose with their country and their recognised leaders.

ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ.
Proceeding, the speaker remarked on the facility of looking up to others for salvation which every man must work out by his unaided efforts. The categorical imperative of Swaraj at the present moment was the practice of Swadeshi rather than continually listening to lectures and regarding them as a nine days' wonder. The time for talk had passed and the moment for action had arrived. All that could be said to the masses had been said with his admirers, his language and of thought by Mahatma Gandhi. If they denied the cogency of the arguments advanced they might as well deny the existence of God and continue to remain in everlasting serfdom. Moreover, the truth about Swadeshi was axiomatic and did not need the authority of Mahatma Gandhi to enforce it. Next to Swadeshi were non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity. He was confident that the attack of Mahatma Gandhi would not be attended with violence even as the arrest of Maulana Shaikat Ali was not. In the same manner, the entente cordiale between Hindus and Mahomedans was "a pearl of great price" and must be held dear by Moslems who felt for Khilafat.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji and the Imam Sahab next spoke on the same subject. Five resolutions were then adopted by 3,000 Mahomedans of Borsad, boycotting foreign cloth in marriages and funerals and inhibiting all social functions associated with such occasions if foreign cloth were to be made use of, contravention being further made punishable with a fine of Rs. 1-4-0 concurrently with the burning of foreign cloth used.

A RAO BAHADUR'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

NO FRIEND TO SUPPORT HIM!

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 28.

At a general meeting of the Surat Municipal Board held on October 21st, Rao Bahadur Thakore Ram moved that it was not within the competence of the Municipality to spend a picon on the maintenance of schools under the control of Government and that whatever expenditure was incurred on that account was on the sole responsibility of the Municipal Schools Committee. Unfortunately for the success of the loyalist motion not one out of the ten nominated councillors put in an appearance to befriended the Rao Bahadur, who had been sitting on the Municipal Corporation for years and had presided over its deliberations for three years. The motion was dropped amid disconcerting smiles provoked by the Rao Bahadur's inability to find a second. On the other hand, the meeting adopted Dr. Champaklal J. Ghia's motion congratulating the Labour and Poona Municipalities on their public spirit in boycotting the Prince's visit, and expressing regret for the disregard shown by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and similar other bodies for public opinion in deciding to present addresses of welcome to His Royal Highness.

Why nominated councillors of the Surat Municipality failed to muster strong to wreck the resolution of indirectly boycotting the Royal visit which figured on the agenda paper is an enigma not at all hard to unravel. BACK TO PATRIARCHAL CONDITIONS.
The Wadhwan Durbar has thought fit to revert to the patriarchal rule of governance as Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand justly apprehends. He forebade the need for picketing as a protest against the rumoured desire of the Durbar to defray the cost of free education from liquor-sale proceeds which would fetch Rs. 8,500 from the license. Mr. Fulchand next envisages a situation of extreme peril to cultivators as a result of the reversion to the antiquated bhag-batai system of land revenue assessment contemplated by the Durbar to enhance the returns from land. He accordingly offers a note of warning to the Durbar on the inevitable recrudescence of petty pilferings and corruption,

associated with the bhag-batai system. The impetus to agricultural improvement which has followed in the wake of the *vigho* system would (Mr. Fulchand fears) be removed, much to the detriment of agricultural prosperity of the State, and there is every likelihood of the break-out of vigorous agitation if the bhag-batai system is resumed.

TATA COMPANY AND GANDHI CAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is often urged that Tata Company is an Indian Company and its object is to encourage Indian industries.

I learn that the Superintending Engineer of the Andhra Valley Works has issued orders that no worker under him should be seen in the premises with the Gandhi Cap on. Even respectable visitors are not allowed to visit the works if they are seen to wear the Gandhi Cap. I do not know if the Engineer in putting this ban on the Gandhi Cap is acting under direct instructions from the Directors.

Is not hand-spinning and hand-weaving an Indian Industry? And is not the Gandhi cap an indication of support to this industry? Is not a prohibition to the Gandhi cap inconsistent with the avowed objects of the Tatas?

Will the Directors take notice of such unnecessary meddlingness of the European Engineers whom they are so lavishly patronising, and issue orders to them to mind their work only and do nothing else, which is likely to bring the Tatas into further disrepute?—Yours, etc.,

D. R. GHARPURE.

Poona, Oct. 31.

PICKETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope and trust you will be pleased to publish this in your next issue. I assure you, I am whole heartedly in favour of prohibition of liquor drinking but I am afraid the way in which picketting is carried on in some places is sure to result, sooner or later, in a revulsion of feeling against it and the undoing of the good work some people have been successfully doing. Last evening at about 7-43 I was just passing with a couple of friends the liquor shop at the Grant Road Tram Terminus, when I saw two Hindus, with badges, picketing there to which no objection could be taken. I saw also standing there a burly ruffianly looking Pathan with a big bamboo, standing there, and on my just asking him politely if he was also picketting there, he said yes, and used very foul language to me. I have not the least doubt that this Pathan was there either to picket or to help the Hindus picketers if they got into trouble. I called a policeman and asked him to take over the Pathan to the Police Station opposite as I wanted to lodge a complaint against him. He at once humbled down, said he did not abuse me, and begged to be forgiven; and on the other two Hindus interfering I let him go. I had also previously seen two Pathans with badges, picketing at this very shop, and at another toddy shop a little further away. Now don't you think, Mr. Editor, that the presence and use as picketers of these ruffianly looking Pathans is very undesirable, and as I have said will surely cause a revulsion of feeling against picketting? You yourself, Sir, and the other labour leaders during the late strikes protested vehemently against the use of these very Pathans by the different Companies for protection, and called it "banda fou." I hope this lot will attract the attention of those responsible for picketting.—Yours, etc.,

Oct. 31.

B. E. G.

40,000 INVOLVED IN TURR FRAUDS.

By offering clients £5 a week for every £50 and £12 for every £100 they invested with him in a "racing syndicate," Henry Hall, otherwise David John James, was said to have secured large sums of money.

At Cardiff Sessions on Oct. 8 he was charged with obtaining money by false pretences, and, although only £450 was mentioned in the charge, the prosecution alleged that a sum of nearly £40,000 was involved.

Sir Marley Samson, K. C., who prosecuted, said that in 1920, the financial position of Hall, who was described as a landowner of Bridgwater, was very low. At that time he opened a "racing syndicate" at Gough-street, Poplar, where, said counsel "money rolled in by thousands."

POPULAR GIRL'S STORY.

Evidence was given by Kate Swan of Limehouse, who was engaged as clerk by Hall. She said she did all her work in a bed-sitting room, which contained no office furniture. The only stationery was a writing pad and a small rubber printing set.

Mr. Harry Luscombe, Steyne Savings Bank, said accused paid in £15,000 in three months.

Another witness said Hall drew from the Limehouse-street branch of the London Joint City and Midland Bank £23,000.

A Cardiff clerk, Mr. Harry Godfrey, who had invested in the "syndicate," told how he traced Hall to Bridgwater, and found him living as David John James. He denied being Hall, of the turf syndicate, and said he had had dealings with Hall himself. He produced counterfoils to cheques in support of this statement.

Accused was found guilty in six counts and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

The Recorder ordered him to pay the costs of the prosecution, both in that and the lower court.—The "Daily Chronicle."

To-day a meeting of about 2,000 men, clad in white, was addressed by Messrs. Narmawala and Sayed Edroos of Surat. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The mahomedans, who were so far lagging behind, are now coming up very quickly. Diwali, this year, is the duldest possible. More signs of mourning than of rejoicing are visible everywhere.

MRS. NAIDU IN SIND.

APPEAL TO COMPLETE SWADESHI PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LARKANA, Oct. 31.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over the Sind Provincial Conference at Mirpurkhas on the 25th and 26th October. The essential need of preserving Hindu-Muslim unity formed the keynote of her presidential address. More than one delicate situation was successfully met by her both in the Subjects Committee and the open Conference.

She left Mirpurkhas on the 26th for a brief tour in Sind. She stayed at Karachi on the 27th and 28th attending the Sessions trial of Mr. Mahomed Ali and his comrades, the Judge giving her a seat on the dias. She visited Rohri and Sukkur on the 29th, Shikarpur on the 30th and Larkana on the 31st with a busy programme at each place including a meeting with the local workers, ladies' meetings and a general public meeting. At her suggestion the Provincial Congress Committee has organised a Malabar Relief Fund and collections were made by her at each place on her visit, large audiences giving very generously. She leaves Larkana to-night for Hyderabad, whence she starts direct for Delhi via Lahore reaching there on the 3rd November morning. At all her speeches she urged the people to complete the Swadeshi programme, preserve Hindu-Muslim unity and work on strictly non-violent lines. Throughout her tour she has been receiving most enthusiastic reception. Her son accompanies her throughout her tour.

KHADI BHANDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having heard complaints from some persons that cotton is not sold at the Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street unless yarn is offered in exchange and as one of my relations, who having recently purchased a Charka experienced similar difficulty, and requested me to help him, on Tuesday the 18th instant, I called at the Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street and asked for cotton. I was told it could be supplied if I offered yarn in exchange. I explained to the gentleman in charge that he cannot expect beginners to offer yarn in exchange, until they have learned how to spin well and requested him to make an exception at least in the case of beginners. He agreed with my views but was helpless as he had no instructions to that effect and admitted that many persons come for cotton and went back disappointed. On enquiry as to where cotton could be had, the gentleman kindly informed me that it can be had at Colaba or Mandvi, where as far as my knowledge goes there are no shops selling cotton in retail.

Now Sir, if the Congress committees are really anxious to help the cause of introducing the Charka in each and every family in Bombay, can it be served by directing an anxious worker on Charka, who can at the most spare one or two hours a day, to get his cotton wholesale from Colaba or Mandvi? You know very well that the majority of persons working in Bombay have to depend on their usual occupation, for their livelihood.

I believe the object can be successfully achieved only by attempting to keep cotton within the easy reach of every Charka worker; otherwise I am afraid the movement, at least in a large City like Bombay will die out soon, leaving many purchasers of the Charkas to repent of having thrown away their little savings after this movement.—Yours, etc.,

E. H. GANOO.

MALABAR RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Deodhar's statement re Malabar in your today's issue. He talks of his Committees, his subscriptions, his Relief Camps and his correspondence with Mr. Thomas! But, he is perfectly silent about the disallowance of Nationalists in Moplah country; and the existence of Relief Society, Relief Camps, Relief Funds and Relief Workers belonging to the Congress and the Khilafat Committees!

Is it fair for Mr. Deodhar to ignore the very existence of this national body, not to say a word about it in public, and to advertise his own association and his own efforts in this fashion? Is it patriotic for him to ignore the real, regular local leaders of the people, and to send new men from here? When is Mr. Deodhar publishing his full Report about his Malabar Tour? His Association with the Government is manifest. His intimacy with Lord Willington and Mr. Thomas is obvious. And if Mr. Deodhar claims that his work is wholly humanitarian, let him take my friend Mr. Jaykad, to Malabar, and study him. As matters stand to-day, the bureaucracy in Malabar are out to damn the non-co-operation movement and the Hindu-Muslim Unity in the South. And Congress workers all over the country, should spare no time in getting up a substantial sum for the Relief of the distressed in Malabar. There is a large number of able bodied men and women seeking shelter. Rather than give them daily doles, wouldn't it be better, if they are given the Charkas? I trust, the All-India Congress Committee will take up the matter at once.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

DISMISSAL OF CO STABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

It is understood that two Mahomedan constables of the Calcutta Police who recently expressed their wish to resign in pursuance of the Non-Cooperation movement have been dismissed and not to be re-employed in the Bengal Police.



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EDUCATION POLICY OF DECCAN SABHA.

In answer to the questionnaire issued by the Compulsory Primary Education Committee, the Deccan Sabha states that it is in favour of the introduction of universal compulsory primary education throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and is strongly of opinion that it should be applicable to girls as well as boys belonging to all castes and communities; that it is of opinion that compulsory primary education should be introduced gradually by stages in various localities of the Presidency; the stages being that primary education should at once be made compulsory for boys and girls simultaneously in municipal areas and primary education should be made compulsory in rural areas, in four stages, but the whole programme of making education universal should be accomplished during the period of eight years, and the introduction of compulsion should be simultaneous for boys and girls in every one of the stages; (villages with a population above 2,000, villages with that below 2,000 but above 1,000, villages below 1,000 but above 500, and villages below 500, everyone of these stages to be completed during the course of two years each); that it anticipates that the introduction of compulsory education would probably meet with some opposition from (i) the Mohammedans in Sind particularly in the case of girls and (ii) from some of the backward agricultural communities, on the ground of poverty; that the present system of primary education is ineffective as a means of dealing with illiteracy, especially in the case of backward communities in the rural areas; that a compulsory elementary education should necessarily be free for all; that books, slates, and even clothes, in certain cases, will have to be supplied free to poor, and deserving students, but it should better be left to the discretion of the local authority to lay down the conditions for the distribution of this kind of help; and that the whole of the compulsory primary course should be taught by a system of shifts of three hours each, but it may be left to the discretion of the local authority to compel a child to attend either the morning or the afternoon shift.

Among other suggestions are that the present scale of salaries of primary teachers is inadequate, but, for the present, nothing beyond what has been proposed in the scheme recommended by Messrs. Satho and Paranjyee need be given to them; that trial should be given to the system of fixing the salaries of teachers in accordance with the results of examinations except in the case of local teachers; that private schools should receive grants-in-aid from the Government on the same scale as the municipal schools, but aided schools should not be compelled to give up charging fees, that the minimum number of children of school-going age in a particular locality to justify the introduction of compulsory primary education should be from 20 to 25; that itinerant teachers may be appointed to teach the children of school age in sparsely populated areas; that children of the depressed classes should be admitted to ordinary schools; that the school buildings should be least costly but ventilated; that the Local Fund Cess should be increased to two annas in a rupee, as a minimum, and rising to three annas, as a maximum; that over and above the local cess, imposition of death duties, cess on incomes, tax on transfer of property, increase of general stamp duty, tax on unearned increments, imposition of court fees on suits in the High Court of Bombay, tax on religious endowments, tax on luxuries, like cinemas, tea houses, race-course, etc., would yield the necessary amount, and should be earmarked, as far as possible, for expenditure on education only; that Government should contribute at least two-thirds of the expenditure on primary education in the case of the municipalities; and that no special method of taxation need be suggested to meet the needs of the municipal areas.

RELEASE OF POPLAR COUNCILLORS.

"PROFOUND REGRET" TO HIGH COURT.

The Poplar Borough Councillors were yesterday (Oct. 12) ordered to be released. They have been in prison since the early part of September for declining to levy the rates of the L. C. C. and the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Mr. Disturnell, K. C., for the council, arguing before the Lord Chief Justice, who presided over the King's Bench Divisional Court, moved that the councillors might be released on grounds set out in the affidavit of Mr. Samuel March, the Mayor of the borough. In the affidavit it was said:—

We desire to express our profound regret that our action has involved us in disobedience to the order of the Court, and further to disclaim any wish to treat the Court otherwise than with the respect due to it.

We believe that a conference is being called by the Minister of Health to consider the admitted financial difficulties of the present situation, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution of them. We earnestly desire to be present at this conference, and to assist to the best of our ability in putting an end to the unhappy position in which our constituents are placed through economic causes beyond their control.

CONDITIONS WORSE.

In a second affidavit sworn on October 8, Mr. March said that since the proceedings were taken the conditions prevailing in Poplar, had become worse.

For the first week in October outdoor relief had increased to £7,630, the number of cases being 6,734, representing 19,091 persons.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that the councillors had made, he would not say a plausible, but a rather attractive affidavit in asking for release, and the Court would discharge them from custody.

He hoped that in making this order the Court would not be encouraging the councillors to think that they could disregard their statutory duties.—The "Daily Chronicle."

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN AMRITSAR.

EXODUS OF PROSTITUTES.

From Own Our Correspondence.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 30.

Amritsar is witnessing a remarkable religious revival among the Mohammedans under the stress of Khalifat feeling. Mohammedans are flocking in thousands to prayers, the mosques being crowded at all hours of prayer and Friday prayers presenting a sight usually witnessed on Id. Processions to make collections for Smyrna relief pass through the streets daily. The practical outcome of this spirit is the picketing of prostitutes which has attained a phenomenal success, a hundred and seventy women having left Amritsar altogether in eighteen days. Volunteers are displaying admirable humanity in dealing with the enormous crowds assembled in town for the Dewadi festival and their entreaties invariably succeed in turning away intending visitors and sight-seers.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND, MYSORE.

We are in receipt of the annual report for 1920-21 of the Institution for the deaf and the blind of Mysore. The year under report began with a strength of 49, comprising two normal training pupils, 22 deaf and 25 blind pupils. In the course of the year the number increased to 54, of whom four were girls and 4 from outside.

The blind section of 30 pupils was grouped into four classes, the highest standard being the lower secondary class for the current year. The progress of the blind section in music was up to the mark. The deaf section had four classes with as many drafts under two teachers, one of them being the headmaster and the other a trained lady teacher. The speech progress of the deaf section was passable and their advance in ratten and weaving industry was satisfactory.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VISCOUNT GREY, ON PREVENTION OF WAR.

Speaking at Alnwick, at a meeting held on the 12th. October, in support of the League of Nations, Viscount Grey, in the course of a speech, said:—

"The main object of the League, continued Viscount Grey, was to prevent war, and by its success in that it would be judged. The next war would bring down civilisation. He believed the present German Government had learned that war was a terrible catastrophe, but there were elements in the old Germany that had not. He trusted they would not regain power again, and that feeling would die out with this generation. The last war was a catastrophe to everybody. He trusted that that feeling about war would spread, so that if a single nation insisted on going to war and refused to settle by some other means, public opinion would compel the others of the world to draw a ring fence around it as they would isolate a pestilence."

AEROPLANE LIKE A "RED DEVIL BIRD."

DOING 184 MILES AN HOUR.

The Aviation Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired from Northolt, on October 12th:—

An aeroplane with wings of an absolutely new design, likely to revolutionise aircraft, was shown to a "Daily Chronicle" representative at Northolt Aerodrome to-day.

In appearance, as someone remarked, it is like a "red devil-bird," and when in the air might be mistaken for a huge bird of prey.

This "Alula" fighter was inspected by Captain Guest, of the Air Ministry, Colonel Beattie (representing Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes), Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Salmond, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Director-General of Research.

In construction the wing is unlike anything ever seen in this country. It has a single frame, built of mahogany planking.

When Pilot R. W. Kenworthy came down after a long series of manoeuvres he told me that he had been travelling at 184 miles per hour, and his rate of climbing was as high as 2,500 feet per minute.

CHAINED CRIMINAL'S ESCAPE.

The "Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent wired from Paris on October 11:—

A bandit named Baptiste Travail, who was arrested in Brazil at the request of the French police on charges of murder and burglary, has escaped in dramatic circumstances from the steamer Valdivia.

Travail, who is 42 years of age, was in business at the slaughter-houses at La Villette. He was one of the leading members of a gang of criminals, who have a most sinister record.

He was the last member of the gang to be arrested, because he had left France, and had established himself at Rio de Janeiro, where he started last year in business as an export agent.

He was very successful, and was living in grand style, when the police discovered him. Extradition was granted, and he was taken under strong escort to the Valdivia, which left Rio for Marseilles on September 18.

When the vessel reached Marseilles yesterday detectives, who had gone to escort him to Paris, were surprised to hear that the prisoner had escaped during the voyage. Travail had a cabin, which had been converted into a cell. He was put in irons every evening, and at night had to lie on a mattress with foot tied to an iron bar.

On reaching Las Palmas the captain visited him, and saw he was in irons. At midnight, however, Travail was missing. He had apparently managed to saw his irons through, and had slipped into the water through the port hole. Las Palmas was searched in vain.



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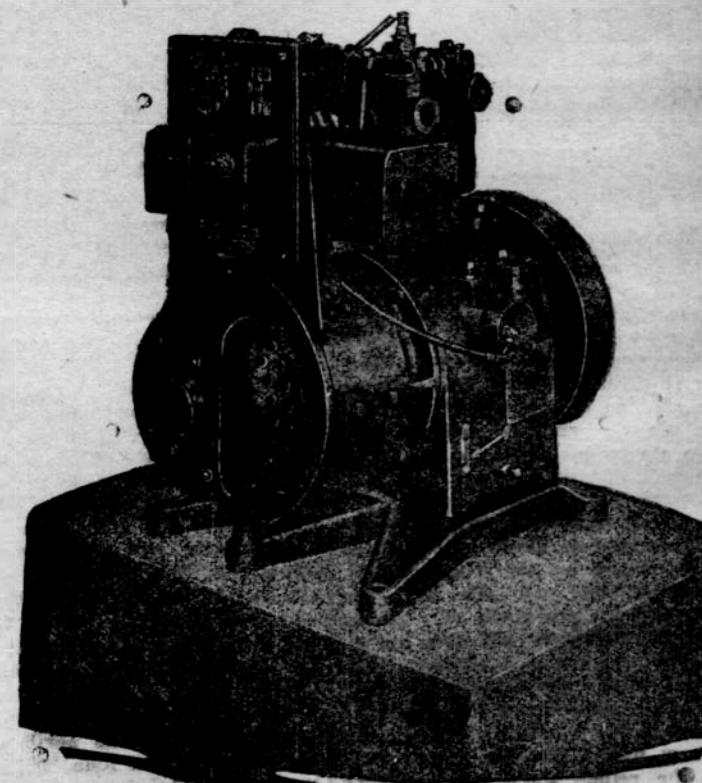
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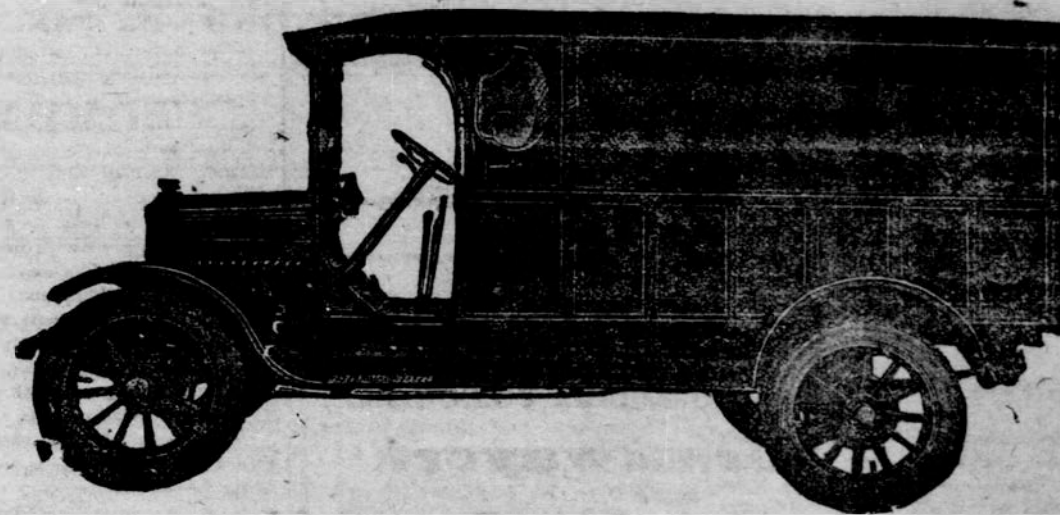
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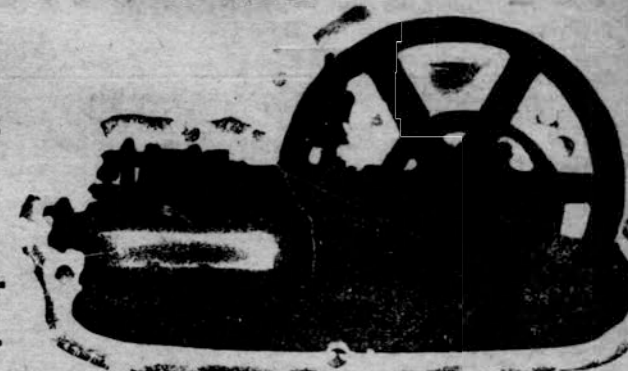
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